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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NEW JERSEY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
VOL. VII.
1853----1855.

NEWARK, N. J.:
PRINTED AT THE DAILY ADVERTISER OFFICE.
1855.

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THE LITERATURE

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The literature of the past few years has been largely devoted to the study of the life and work of the great writers of the past. The most notable of these studies have been those of the great English writers, such as Shakespeare, Milton, and Wordsworth. The study of the life and work of these writers has been a most fruitful one, and has led to a better understanding of their work and of the world in which they lived. The study of the life and work of these writers has also led to a better understanding of the world in which we live. The study of the life and work of these writers has also led to a better understanding of the world in which we live.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VII.

1853.

No. 1.

NEWARK, May 19th, 1853.

THE SOCIETY met in their hall in this city at 12 o'clock. The President (HON. JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, LL.D.) and the Vice-Presidents (HON. JAMES PARKER and HON. JAMES G. KING) were present, and at the request of the President, Mr. PARKER took the Chair.

After reading the minutes of the last meeting, the Corresponding Secretary made a verbal report upon the correspondence since the last meeting, and laid upon the table letters from the Rt. Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of Penn.; Hon. JAMES SAVAGE, of Boston; Hon. JAMES L. BATES, of Columbus, O.; Rev. WM. A. DOD, of Princeton, and Rev. JOHN LUDLOW, D. D., of New Brunswick, acknowledging their election as members of the Society; from the Rev. JAMES ROMEYN, of New Brunswick, regretting that the infirmities of age precluded his acceptance of membership; from the Historical Societies of Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, from the American Philosophical Society and the Regents of the New York University, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from Col. James D. Graham, U. S. A., Rev. E. W. Peet, and Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, transmitting donations for the Library; from R. Bolton, Jr., Esq., Messrs. Howard Edwards, of Phila., Edward Armstrong, Isaac S. Mulford, and other gentlemen, upon matters connected with the Society's operations.

Mr. W. stated also that in conformity with the directions of the Society, he had made the necessary arrangements for obtaining copies of Governor BELCHER's Papers in the Massachusetts Historical Society Library, referring to his administration of the affairs of New Jersey; which would probably be ready for presentation at the September meeting.

He also drew attention to a *fac simile* of "A Mapp of Virginia discoured to ye Hills, and in its Latt: From 85 deg. and 1-4 neer Florida, to 41 deg.: bounds of New England," which had been obtained through Mr. Armstrong for the Society, from the original in the possession of Mr. John Cadwalader

of Philadelphia: the only map known containing references to the patent of Lord Ployden and his settlement of "New Albion." The date of the map is 1651.

The Librarian announced the donations received since May, comprising 25 bound volumes, 22 pamphlets, and 7 miscellaneous articles. Among them, received from Mr. A. Cooley, of Belleville, was a memorial of days when very different opinions prevailed respecting many practices and courses now discountenanced, in the shape of a "Manuscript Journal of the Ship Catherine, Jasper Farmer, Commander, during a voyage ('by God's Grace,') to and from the Coast of Africa, in 1732 and 1733, bringing to New York a cargo of 238 slaves."

From the Brooklyn Naval Asylum was received the original instrument of surrender by the Proprietaries of the powers of government to the Crown in 1702—signed by those who at the time were residing in the Province—a valuable addition to the original manuscripts of the Society.

The Treasurer (Mr. JAMES ROSS) reported a balance in the Treasury of \$455 99.

Dr. PENNINGTON, from the Committee on Publications, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Publications report that, in accordance with the directions of the Society, an application has been made to the Common Council of Newark for permission to print the early records of the town, in a volume corresponding with the "Collections" of the Society, and to form one of the series; and asking for the co-operation of the city in the undertaking. The petition was referred to a Special Committee, which has not yet reported, but it is presumed that the city authorities will not hesitate to countenance the intended publication, and thereby secure against mutilation or destruction the valuable materials for history which those records contain.

The Committee also report that since the last meeting another number of the Periodical has been issued, containing the valuable papers of Dr. CARNAHAN and Mr. ARMSTRONG, and bringing down the proceedings to the present time. As this number brings another volume (the sixth) to a conclusion, it seems to the Committee an appropriate time to offer some remarks respecting the continuance of the publication.

In January, 1848, the Committee having reported that the Periodical was insufficiently supported, but that its continuance was desirable, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be authorized and directed to send a copy of our quarterly publication to each member of the Society; and that all such as do not return the same shall be considered as subscribers to it.

Under this resolution the numbers, as they have appeared, have been sent to the members. Many gentlemen, availing themselves of the privilege accorded to them, intimated their wish not to be considered subscribers, by

promptly returning them. Others, neglecting to do so, have received the numbers regularly mailed to them, but after considerable time, on the presentation of bills, have either resigned their membership or objected to paying for the publication; and others again, trusting to postmasters doing what was necessary in the premises, have refused to receive the numbers sent to them, which have consequently accumulated in the offices and probably been sold as waste paper. Not long since, a large package was received by the Treasurer from one post office, containing the numbers of several members for two or three years back.

Consequently the labor expended in the preparation of the publication, and the cost of printing and distributing, have, in a great measure, under this system, been thrown away; and the number of those receiving and regularly paying for it being comparatively small, all the volumes, save the first and second, are considerably in arrears: whereas it was the intention of the Society that the publication should pay for itself, and the receipts and expenditures on account of it have, in consequence, never entered into the general accounts of the Society. The total amount due on the last four volumes, over the amount received from those taking them, is \$400—which sum, however, would be more than balanced were the copies on hand disposed of, and nearly so by the receipt of arrearages alone.

No student of history can hesitate to pronounce the Periodical a valuable auxiliary to the Society. Many single papers have appeared, which, in a separate pamphlet form, would each have been worth more than the price of a volume, and some of the documents published, had they been offered for sale previously, would readily have commanded more than the cost of the whole set. As there is no reason to doubt its continuing to be the same useful vehicle of materials for both local and general history, the Committee are anxious to have it issued henceforth in a different manner, and would submit to the Society, as embodying their views, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That those members indebted to the Society for its Periodical, be earnestly requested to remit the amount of their arrearages to the Treasurer.

Resolved, That hereafter the Periodical shall not be sent to any person unless previously paid for, and that resident paying members, not in arrears, and those that shall hereafter be elected, shall on the payment of their annual dues receive the numbers for the year without charge; and to such members, the back volumes, and to the Honorary, Corresponding, and Life Members, the future volumes, shall be furnished at their cost price.

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be authorized to direct such number of copies to be printed, and to prescribe the frequency of its publication, from time to time, as they may deem advisable.

Mr. GIFFORD, from the Committee on Biographies, stated that a biographical sketch of Capt. Joseph Crowell, of Woodbridge, an active partizan during the Revolution, had been received through the Rev. Dr. Murray.

Hon. JAMES G. KING, from the Committee on Colonial Documents, reported verbally that no intelligence had been received from Mr. Stevens, the Society's agent in London, since the last meeting. His final report was still wanted, and he had been written to on the subject.

Mr. L. D. BALDWIN, from the Committee on the Fire Proof Building, stated that the engagements of the different members of the Committee had prevented their attending to the duty of collecting funds for the proposed object, which had been delegated to them; but, as the Committee was originally appointed merely to report on the propriety and feasibility of the plan, a duty which they had performed, he thought it better that the collection of the funds should be assigned to a new Committee; whereupon—

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of seven be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions from members and others throughout the State, towards a fund for the erection of a fire-proof building for the occupancy of the Society.

The resolution, after some remarks from various members, was passed, and the Chair appointed, as the Committee, Hon. James G. King, Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, Messrs. P. S. Duryee, Wm. Nelson Wood, Richard S. Field, Stacy G. Potts, and Rev. A. B. Paterson.

Mr. GIFFORD submitted several monumental inscriptions which he had obtained in different parts of the State, with explanatory and illustrative observations; which elicited remarks from Rev. Dr. Abeel, Messrs. A. O. Zabriskie, P. S. Duryee, Judge Hornblower and others, upon the characters of, and incidents connected with, the persons referred to.

Mr. WHITEHEAD presented a list of the names of persons interred in the Cemetery of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabethtown, prior to 1800, copied for the Society by Mr. James W. Woodruff.

The performance of a similar duty by members residing in other towns of the State, is particularly desired.

The Nominating Committee reported in favor of the election of those gentlemen whose names were referred to them at the last meeting: who were then elected, and new nominations received.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that he had just received an anonymous communication, which he conceived of sufficient interest to warrant a suspension of the regular business, for the purpose of having it read. It was as follows:

"The history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States, is a subject deemed not unworthy the attention of the government, and in the collections published under the direction of Dr. Schoolcraft, we have much valuable information. But neither these volumes nor any other that have been consulted ancient or modern, mention incidentally or other-

wise, the mysterious, highly esteemed, and much desired article 'cooks of dozens.'

"In the first volume of the Collections of the New Jersey Historical Society, it is stated, that on July 4, 1668, which was two years after the purchase of Newark, "all the meadows and upland lying south of a line drawn from the Hackensack to the Passaic, seven miles north from their intersection, comprising 5308 acres of upland, and 10,000 of meadow were granted to Capt. Wm. Sandford, for £20 sterling per annum forever, in lieu of the half-penny per acre; and on the 20th of the same month, Capt. Sandford purchased the Indian title for 170 fathoms of black wampum, 200 fathoms of white wampum, 19 match coats, 16 guns, 60 double hands of powder, 10 pair of breeches, 60 knives, 67 bars of lead, 1 anker of brandy, 8 half fats of beer, 11 blankets, 80 axes, twenty howes, and 2 cooks of dozens." The question is, what were these cooks of dozens, which ministered to the necessities or added to the beauty of the ancient inhabitants of the banks of the Passaic and Hackensack, for which they were willing to exchange their lands and the graves of their ancestors.

"One writer says of the Indian natives of New Jersey, that they lived chiefly on maize, roasted in the ashes, sometimes beaten and boiled with water, and called hommony. They also made an agreeable cake of the pounded corn, and raised beans and peas, but the woods and rivers afforded the chief of their provisions, and as they had learned to live upon little, they seldom expected or wanted to lay up much. The women's business chiefly consisted in planting Indian corn, parching or roasting it, pounding it to meal in mortars, or breaking it between stones, making bread and dressing victuals." Another writer say: "Their spits are no other than cloven sticks, sharpened at one end to thrust into the ground; into these cloven sticks they thrust the flesh or fish they would have roasted, behemming a round fire with a dozen of spits at a time, turning them as they see occasions." This then, was their cooking, the women were their cooks, and they probably had cooks by the dozen, and cooks for a dozen, if not cooks of dozens; and it is only by supposing their cooks to have been on a strike, that we can account for two cooks of dozens bringing up the rear, and being laid on the pile of powder, lead, match coats, axes, &c.

"Capt. Robert Treat says, that in 1666, when the first settlers of Newark came into the river, they were met by the Hackensack Indians, the same probably who sold to Capt. Sandford, who would not permit them to remain, as they had not paid for their lands. By the advice and with the consent of Gov. Carteret, they treated with the Indians, and in the perfected deed of sale made in 1667, by the immortal Wekagrokikan, Cachnaque, Harish, and other Indians of the one part, and five of the sleepers of the old cemetery hard by the Historical Society room, for themselves and their associates on the other, we find cooks of dozens mentioned, but in other words, and twelve of them. The fact appears to be that the grown up children of the forest two hundred years ago, like their pale-faced successors of the present

day, coveted something more splendid in their fondness for finery, than the coats of the boars and the wolves. The original record has it 'coats of dragons.'

"Here we meet with another difficulty, and have to enquire where these coats of dragons were to be procured, or how obtained.

"An old writer in 1671, describes a veritable unicorn as among the animals in the vicinity of New York, and we have his likeness, tail, hoofs, and horn. Another, a rhymor, mentions

"The kingly lyon and the strong-armed bear,
The large-limbed mooses, and the tripping deer,
Black glittering otters, and rich-coated beaver,
The sweet-scented musquash, amelling ever."

"William Wood, in New England's Prospect, published 1689, however hints at the existence of dragons. He says, 'Concerning lyons, I will not say that I ever saw any myself, but some affirm that they have seen a lyon at Cape Ann, which is not above six leagues from Boston; some likewise, being lost in woods, have heard such terrible roarings as have made them much aghast, which must be either devils or lyons!'

"For 'cooks of dozens' we should read *coats of dragoons*. Twelve trooper's coats, besides the ankers of liquors or something equivalent, and other articles were to be delivered to the natives from whom Newark was purchased. In recording the Barbadoes Neck purchase, a slight mistake was made in the proprietor's exemplified copy, which is more amusing than serious. That justice may be done to all parties, Capt. Sandford and the Indians be relieved from the suspicion of trafficking in cooks by the dozen, it would be well in the next edition of the first volume of the New Jersey Historical Society's Collections, to read for 'cooks of dozens,' *coats of dragoons*. All of which is respectfully submitted to the Committee on Publications, and whom it may concern.

"PIERWIN, ye
Sachem of Pau."

"To the Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said, that although satisfied that there must have been some clerical error in the transcription of the words referred to, he had been for some time in doubt, as to the proper rendering of the last word, but "cooks" were soon understood to have been originally *coats*. He did not agree however, with the writer of the communication, in transforming "dozens" into *dragoons*, but thought a kind of cloth called "duffels" was intended, "two coats of duffels" being erroneously transcribed *two cooks of dozens*.

Mr. ZABRISKIE coincided with Mr. W., as he had some old deeds in his possession in which both "duffel coats" and "pieces of duffel" were specified.

The selection of the place at which to hold the September meeting coming up, it was on motion of JUDGE HORNBLOWER,

Resolved, That the September meeting of the Society be held on such day in that month, and at such place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

Mr. DAVID A. HAYES presented to the Society—

"*Magica de Spectris et Apparitionis Spiritus, De Vaticinus Divinationis, &c.,* LUGD: BATAVORVM *apud* Franciscum Hackium, Ao 1656;" and

"The Works of Wm. Prynn," Barrister, &c. London. 1643.

Rev. R. K. RODGERS presented—

"A new and full Critical, Biographical and Geographical History of Scotland, containing the History of the Succession of their Kings, from Robert Bruce to the Present Time, &c., by an Impartial Hand." London. 1749. 1 vol. folio.

Rev. Dr. ABEEL presented—

A Manuscript referring to events in the History of Trinity Church, Newark, in 1803-4.

Dr. LEWIS CONDUCT presented—

A copy of Dr. Miller's Sermon on the death of General Washington; and The Trial of Thomas Cooper, of Northumberland, Penn., on a charge of Libel against the President of the United States, (John Adams,) in April, 1800.

A paper by the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, being a very interesting memoir of General WILLIAM WINDS, of the Revolution—a renowned patriot of Morris County, was then read by Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle; the author being prevented from attending, by his duties as a delegate to the General Assembly at Buffalo.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Joseph F. Tuttle, for his highly entertaining memoir, and that he be requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Society.

RICHARD S. FIELD, Esq., in behalf of James S. Green, Esq., of Princeton, who was detained at home, read a memoir of Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, D. D., formerly President of Princeton College, &c., for which, on motion of Judge Hornblower, thanks were returned, and the Society then adjourned, and subsequently sat down to an excellent dinner at the City Hotel.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

Laid before the Society, May 19th, 1853.

From Corresponding Secretary of Naval Asylum, Brooklyn.

NAVAL LYCEUM, U. S. NAVY YARD, }
NEW YORK, January 6th, 1853. }

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Naval Lyceum, held in our Museum Saloon at the Navy Yard on this station, on the 1st of November, 1852, it was resolved to present to the Historical Society of New Jersey, an ancient document, formerly presented to this Lyceum by Lieut. Boggs, of the navy, and now in the cabinet of this Society, and purporting to be the surrender of the powers of government by the Proprietors of East New Jersey to King William III of Great Britain.

In adopting this resolution, the Lyceum felt, that while placing this valuable historical document in more appropriate hands, they were at the same time fostering a spirit of harmony and interchange with a sister association, and that such relations, while most cordial with us, might probably be equally useful and agreeable to both Societies.

I remain, gentlemen, respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

CHAS. F. GWILLON,

Surgeon U. S. N., and Cor. Sec. of Naval Lyceum.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS }
OF THE HIST. SOC. OF N. J. }

From Hon. James Savage.

Boston, January 29th, 1853.

SIR—Three days since I receive your favor of 24th current, informing me of my election as an honorary member of your New Jersey Historical Society, with a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws. My regard for the glorious State in which has passed the agony of our revolutionary conflict, makes me very grateful for this distinction; and gladly will I pursue all opportunities of elucidating the earlier annals of your colonial condition that so closely allied you to New England.

With great regard, dear sir,

I am your obliged,

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Newark.

JAS. SAVAGE.

From Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—On my return to-day from an absence of some weeks, I find your kind letter announcing that the Historical Society of New Jersey have done me the honor to elect me one of their non-resident members. I beg you to express to the Society my grateful sense of the distinction which they have conferred upon me, and my assurance that so far as other and engrossing occupations will permit, I shall take great pleasure in co-operating with them in their laudable labors.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ALONZO POTTER.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec., &c.

From Rev. James Romeyn, D. D.

NEW BRUNSWICK, April 4th, 1853.

DEAR SIR—Your letter announcing my election as a resident member of the New Jersey Historical Society came duly to hand. My delay in replying arose in the first instance from having mislaid your communication with the accompanying pamphlet, and subsequently from my complicated and increasing infirmities. In the days of my vigor and health, I would have rejoiced in the opportunity of active and efficient co-operation in a cause so honorable and useful, but under present circumstances I am compelled most respectfully to decline acceptance. God, in His wise and sovereign providence, is gradually loosing the cords which have hitherto bound me to the multiplied relations of official life. The shadows of the evening are growing thicker around me. My situation calls for reflection and retirement, and it would to my own feelings, and in the common estimate, seem very like an incongruity to assume new responsibilities and engagements, I trust therefore that I will be excused. Present my cordial respects to the gentleman who have been so kind as to count me worthy of this token of their regard, and accept for yourself assurances of respect.

From your obliged servant and friend,
JAMES ROMEYN.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., Cor. Sec. &c.

From Col. James D. Graham, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April, 19th, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg leave to present, through you, to the Historical Society of New Jersey, for its library, the accompanying copy of my report on the Mexican Boundary, being Senate Doc. No. 121, 32d Congress, 1st Session. I would respectfully call the attention of the Society to the Barometric Profile of the route I traveled from Indianola, on the Gulf of Mexico, to

the back bone of the Sierra Madre, near the Gila River, appended to this report. It shows clearly that the physical obstacles for a great railroad across the American Continent, by way of the Paso del Norte, are far less than would be encountered, or that have been encountered by any line of railway within the United States of equal distance.

I have also transmitted to you, for the library of the Society, the Debates Congress, and the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations of the Senate, upon this boundary question, which I beg you will do me the favor to present for its reading rooms.

I remain very sincerely yours, &c.,
J. D. GRAHAM.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq., &c., Newark, N. J.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED MAY 19TH, 1853.

From the Amer. Phil. Society—Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Vol. 5. February—December, 1852. No. 48.

From the Regents of the University of the State of New York—Laws of the State of New York, passed at the 75th session of the Legislature, A. D. 1852.

Documents of the Senate and of the Assembly of the State of New York, 75th session, 1852.

Sixth Annual Report of the Regents of the University on the condition of the State Cabinet of Natural History, &c.

Annual Report of the Trustees of the State Library, transmitted to the Legislature of New York, Feb. 13, 1853.

From Hon. J. W. Miller—The Congressional Globe; containing the Debates, Proceedings and Laws of the First Session 32d Congress.

Appendix to the Congressional Globe, First Session 32d Congress, containing Speeches and important State Papers. New Series—Vol. xxv.

From Hon. Geo. H. Brown—Report of a Geological Survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota; by David Dale Owen, United States Geologist.

From the Publisher—A Sermon, by Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Pastor of the Essex street Church, Boston. Preached October 31, 1852—the Sabbath after the Interment of the Hon. Daniel Webster.

From the Rhode Island Historical Society—The Spirit of Rhode Island

- History: A Discourse delivered before the R. I. Hist. Society. By Hon. Samuel Greene Arnold, Lieut. Gov. of R. I.
- From the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati, Ohio*—The Directors' Eighteenth Annual Report.
- From the Smithsonian Institution*—Report on Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts.
- From the Navy Department*—Navy Register of the United States for the year 1853.
- From E. N. Miller*—A Queen Anne's shilling, of the year 1711.
- From John W. Barber*—Historical Collections of the State of New Jersey, relating to its History and Antiquities. By J. W. Barber and Henry Howe. 2d edition.
- From George H. Bruen*—The Political Magazine, or a Complete Annual Register of Political, Naval and Military Transactions, for the year 1781. London.
- From the Author*—History of the State of New York, by John Romeyn Brodhead. First period, 1609—1684.
- From Samuel G. Drake, Esq.*—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and Antiquarian Journal. No. 2—vol. vii.
- From the Author*—The Report of Lieut. Col. Graham, on the subject of the Boundary Line between the United States and Mexico.
- Speech of Hon. V. E. Howard, on the Mexican Boundary, &c.
- From B. B. Douglass*—The New York Gazette, for December 16th, 1765. No. 346.
- From Rev. Edward W. Peet*—A General Map of North America, in which is expressed the several new roads, forts, engagements, &c., drawn from actual surveys and observations made in the Army employed there, from 1754 to 1761. By John Rocque, Topographer.
- From Isaac A. Cooley*—Manuscript Journal of the ship Catharine, Jasper Farmer, Commander, during a Voyage to and from the Coast of Africa, in 1732 and 1733, ("by God's Grace") bringing to New York a Cargo of 238 Slaves.
- From the Author*—Remarks on a re-print of the Original Letters from Washington to Joseph Reed, during the American Revolution. By Jared Sparks.
- From Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D. D.*—Seventh Annual Report of the American Institute, of the city of New York; made to the Legislature, March 29th, 1849.
- Transactions of the New York State Agricultural Society, with an Abstract of the Proceedings of the County Agricultural Societies. Vol. viii. 1848.
- From the Author*—The Canon of Holy Scripture; with remarks upon King James' version, the Latin Vulgate, and Douay Bible. By Matthew H. Henderson, M. A.
- From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*—Information respecting the

History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes of the United States; collected and prepared by H. R. Schoolcraft, L.L. D. Part III.
From Lieut. Charles L. Boggs, U. S. Navy, (through Brooklyn Naval Asylum.)—Surrender of the powers of government of the Proprietors of East New Jersey to King William III.

Members Elected

MAY 19TH, 1858.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

— — Belleisle,
Rev. Henry C. Bush,
C. C. Havens.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
GENERAL WILLIAM WINDS,

OF MORRIS CO., NEW JERSEY,

BY REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE,

READ BEFORE THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

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Gen. William Winder.

MUCH of the early history of Morris County is lost beyond recovery, and with it the character and deeds of many who figured largely in that history have faded from the memory of man. In gathering the materials for this paper, my mind has been agitated with regret that so little can now be known concerning the men and the events connected even with our Revolution, and with indignation at the criminal negligence which has permitted the loss. By way of extenuation it may be said, however, that Morris County was settled by a plain and unpretending people, who cared but little for the honors of ancestry, and who judged that posterity would be able to care for themselves. Marked by great integrity of character, and zeal for the cause of religion, honored with a competence which their simple habits converted into abundance, and little thinking that posterity would look back so far into the past with a real desire to know its history, they kept but few records to which we may now refer, and these generally pertaining to the titles of their lands, and the common transactions of their churches. As for any extended records of men distinguished among them as civilians, jurists, or patriots, or of the origin, progress and success of any expeditions in defence of their rights as a community, or in aid of the country at large, there are scarcely any in existence. It is certainly not a little strange, that a county, the patriotism of which furnished many men and large supplies to our army during the war for Independence, and which was twice honored as containing the winter-quarters of the American army, a county which was the theater of bold exploits, and the anxious consultations of Washing-

ton and the great men who constantly attended him, should be able to furnish so few authentic materials for history. The last of her Revolutionary soldiers, through whom we are able to embrace the patriots of 1776, are only just departing, and yet when we attempt even a meagre history of the county, or of any prominent individual in it, we are compelled to resort to "unwritten traditions of the elders," with the full knowledge of their probable uncertainties and exaggerations. But it is too late to enter complaints, since they cannot now be redressed. The fathers of Morris County are dead, and although we much regret that they left so little from which their children might construct a fitting memorial to their virtues as citizens, and as patriots, *we* can only say, "Peace to their ashes."

When the Revolutionary war began, the people of Morris County generally sympathized with it, and in proportion to their means, did as much to sustain it as any other section of the State. Here, as elsewhere, there were Tories who showed their hostility to the Patriots by deeds of violence and robbery, which were sometimes even marked with bloodshed; but the masses of the people, tracing their ancestral lines back to New England, were thrilled with a patriotism which scrupled at no sacrifice for an end esteemed so desirable. In many cases, all the male members of the family old enough to carry a musket were enrolled either in the regular army or among the "minute men." The mothers, the wives and the daughters tilled the soil, while their sons, husbands and fathers contended with the enemy. One woman was urged to get a "protection" from the British, and she asked, "Would it be right or womanly for me to secure a protection from the British, when I have a husband, a father, and five brothers fighting the British? I think not, and therefore I will not do it." For the safety of her family she was urged to that course, but with the magnanimity of a Spartan and the faith of a Christian, she replied, "I will not get a 'protection' from the British: if the God of battles will not take care of us, then we will fare with the rest!" She was not alone in her resolve. Morris County could boast of hundreds of women who would endure any hardship and encounter any danger, rather than sanction by a word the presence of an invader, and the impertinence of a foe.

As for the men, the first alarm sent them to the rescue, leaving the plough and reaping-hook to the women, whilst they should repel the enemy. One man was stacking his grain when he heard the sound of the alarm cannon booming over the hills. In an instant, he sprang down with the exclamation, "I can't stand this!" seized his gun and hurried to Morristown. The Kitchels, the Condicts, the Beaches, the Dickinsons, the Howells, the DeHarts, the Jacksons, the Tuttlés, and other clans of like stuff, threw themselves with animation into the contest, to share its dangers and glories.

Many, if not all the townships in the county, formed patriotic associations, both to guard against tories and to further the general interests of the American cause. The original paper signed by one hundred and seventy-seven citizens of "Pequanoc" township, is among the curiosities to be seen in the Library of this Society. This township embraced the present town-

ship of Rockaway, and the article itself which was signed by the male inhabitants of the town, may stand as an index to the feelings which pervaded the County. "The Association of Whigs in Pequannock township in 1776," adopted the following pledges:

"We the subscribers, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the township of Pequannock, in the County of Morris, and Province of New Jersey, having long viewed with Concern the avowed Design of the Ministry of GREAT BRITAIN to raise a revenue in America; being deeply affected with the cruel Hostilities already commenced in *Massachusetts Bay* for carrying that arbitrary Design into Execution; convinced that the Preservation of the Rights and Privileges of *America* depends, under GOD, on the firm Union of its Inhabitants, Do, with hearts abhorring Slavery, and ardently wishing for a Reconciliation with our Parent State on Constitutional Principles, solemnly ASSOCIATE and RESOLVE, under the sacred Ties of Virtue, Honor, and Love to our Country, that we will personally, and as far as our Influence extend, endeavor to support and carry into Execution whatever Measures may be recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congresses, for defending our Constitution, and preserving the same inviolate.

"According to the Resolutions of the aforesaid Continental and Provincial Congresses, we are firmly determined by all means in our power to guard against the Disorders and Confusions to which the peculiar circumstances of the Times may expose us.

"WE DO ALSO FURTHER ASSOCIATE AND AGREE, as far as shall be consistent with the Measures adopted for the preservation of *American* Freedom, to support the Magistrates and other Civil Officers in the Execution of their Duty agreeable to the laws of this Colony, and to observe the Directions of our Committee acting."

To the honor of the Morris County yeomanry let it be said, that the British never succeeded in lodging a detachment of troops within its borders, although many attempts were made. The powder mill, not far from Morristown, the magazine situated in the town, together with the character of the County as a hot-bed of rebellion, acted as so many incitements to the enemy to make the attempt to reach the mountains of Morris. The enemy were twice repulsed at Springfield, (in 1777 and 1780,) and on another occasion a detachment penetrated as far as the Passaic at Chatham. The British officer sent word to Gen. Winds that he proposed to take dinner at Morristown the next day! The General, who was not remarkably select in his terms when excited, sent word back to the braggart—"If you dine in Morristown to-morrow noon, you will sup in hell to-morrow night!"

The people were ready at a moment's warning to fly to the rescue of their soil from the invader, and some eye-witnesses have told me that, on the slightest alarm, the county seemed alive with men who were hastening to the rendezvous to be led against the enemy.

"Parson Green," of Hanover, was the exponent of the Church to which he ministered, and of the whole Presbyterian community. He was sent to

the Provincial Congress; he preached and prayed in behalf of our armies; and although he did not join the army at Springfield in 1780, he was present to encourage his countrymen in their resistance to the enemy. The mothers and the ministers, the men and the muskets, the powder and the pulpits of Morris County all were pledged to encourage and aid her soldiers in the general cause of freedom. Her Whig Associations contained the bone and sinew of her independent yeoman, and her Vigilance Committees kept so sharp a look-out for treason at home, that toryism could do little more than show its rage by a few violent and bloody acts. Her soil was the home and the hospital of American soldiers, and was consecrated by the frequent presence of Washington. Her grain fields, her herds and flocks, afforded food to the patriots of the army, and her iron mines furnished cannon balls with which to fight the enemy. In such men as Lord Stirling of Baskingridge, and General Winds of Rockaway, Colonel Dayton of Succasunna, Captain DeHart and Benoni Hathaway of Morristown, Aaron Kitchel, William Tuttle and Samuel Beach of Hanover, were found competent leaders for every emergency, and the people stood ready to go where they might lead. The cause of American independence was eminently a popular cause in Morris County, to which the rich and the poor, the old and the young, tillers of the soil and makers of iron, all pledged themselves with admirable enthusiasm. In that day there were not the most liberal means of education, but all the men and some of the women had been educated to the use of fire-arms, and whilst their Whig Associations numbered many who signed the pledges of freedom by making their "mark," all of them knew how to wing the fatal bullet to another kind of *mark*, even the heart of any enemy to the sacred cause they had espoused.

Among the patriots of Morris County, we must assign a prominent position to William Winds, of Rockaway. By wealth as a landholder, and by natural gifts, he was a leader of the people. It cannot be too much regretted that the history of such a man should have been left unwritten, and thus at the mercy of Time. His name will never be forgotten, and the numerous anecdotes concerning him will be handed down from generation to generation. He will be a favorite hero of local tradition for ages to come; but tradition makes sad work with the finer elements of history, retaining and retailing as it does only the disconnected anecdotes which are calculated to gratify the popular taste for something striking. The popular memory is very strong in its *impressions* concerning men; but connected narratives made of facts are as fleeting as tracks on the sea-shore. It will be the object of this paper to gather up, so far as possible, what remains of General Winds's history; and in doing this, it will be proper also to delineate the man as he lives in the traditions of Morris County.

William Winds was born in Southhold, Long Island, in the year 1727 or 8. The Hon. Mahlon Dickerson informs me that a few years since he saw the house in which Winds was born; but so careless or ignorant are those who ought to know these things, that I am only able to guess the year of his birth from the record on his monument that he died "October 12th, 1789,

in the 62d year of his age." From "a list of the names of old and young, Christians and heathens, Freemen and servants, white and black, &c. inhabiting within the Townshipp of Southhold," it would appear that the Winds family, early in the last century, was quite numerous. (*Documentary Hist. New York*, vol. i, p. 453.) William removed to New Jersey when he was a young man, and purchased a part of the Burroughs tract of land, on "Pigeon Hill." After improving several acres of his purchase, he ascertained that the title, under which he held it, was not reliable, and with a frank statement of the fact he sold his right, giving a quit-claim deed. He then bought a large tract of land only a short distance from the village of Dover. Here he resided until his death. The barn which he built is still standing, and the foundations of his house are yet to be seen. He sold from his original purchase several farms, retaining for his own use what is still known as "the Winds farm." For these facts I am indebted to Jacob Losey, Esq., a very aged man, who is still living.

His wealth as a landholder, and his natural force of character, gave Winds great influence in the community, at a time when the savages yet infested New Jersey, and the whole country was agitated with the contest between England and France. At such a period a leader, who might be looked up to for counsel, would be in great demand. Besides this, Winds was so chivalric in his bravery, and so decided in his views, and withal there was in him such a blending of courage with great physical powers, that his fellow-citizens naturally turned to him in times where ordinary gifts were insufficient to meet the emergencies which were constantly arising.

In conversing with an aged native of Rockaway, I was informed by her of a tradition which had been currently reported ever since she was a child, which seems worthy of being sifted, as she was twenty-three years old when Gen. Winds died, and she had lived a neighbor to him all that time. Her father, Deacon John Clarke, was intimate with Winds, and in this way she received the story.

As Mrs. Anderson related the tradition,* it was without dates or places. In the old French war a brigade was raised in New Jersey to aid in the conquest of Canada, and in this brigade Winds was commissioned as an officer. On their march, a great way north of Albany, the New Jersey troops were exposed to the enemy, and whilst being attacked were forbidden by their own commander to fire again, or offer any resistance. Winds, although a subordinate, ran up to the general officer, and remonstrated with him, but he drew his sword on him. The warm-blooded Winds seconded by the enraged troops made such an answer to this, that the commander put spur to his horse and fled for his life. Winds now assumed the command, and brought off the troops with honor.

Such is the statement of an old lady, who retained the cheerfulness and

* There is so much that is improbable in this tradition, that the Committee on Publications are unwilling to allow it to be printed under their direction without stating their belief that it is not in any way confirmed by contemporaneous records.

vivacity of youth, until she nearly attained ninety years of age. In consulting Mr. Losey, the aged man already alluded to, I ascertained that a battallion was raised in New Jersey in 1758, the term of enlistment being for one year, and Winds received a royal commission in this battallion as a major, but Mr. Losey is mistaken in the rank he assigns Winds at that period, since in the Records of the Presbyterian Parish of Rockaway on Jan. 29th, 1771, he is called Captain Winds, and his name as Major Winds is not given until the record of April 20th, 1773. He was a captain in that war. The name of the delinquent commander he is not able to state, nor the place at which the scene described by Mrs. Anderson occurred, but he has no doubt that some such incident did occur, since it was a common talk when he was a young man. He was acquainted with Winds, having lived several years in his neighborhood. In comparing his version of this incident with that of my other informant, I find a very great correspondence between the testimony of the two witnesses, but Mr. Losey further states that Winds was not present at the capture of Quebec by Wolfe, in 1759, the term for which the New Jersey troops were enlisted having expired. Yet Winds was present in many skirmishes, and assisted in taking many prisoners. His treatment of these was so generous, that several accompanied him back to New Jersey, and settled there. Among these was a man named *Cubby*, whom Mr. Losey knew, and to whom Gen. Winds became so attached, as to present him with a deed for twelve acres of land in the vicinity of Dover. This man acted as a sort of body servant to Gen. Winds for many years. The conduct of Winds in this campaign was favorably reported by his soldiers, and he became more than ever a popular man at home. In this as in all his future campaigns he gained the love of his troops by his standing between them and greedy speculators, who thus were not able to push a merciless warfare on the means of the common soldiers.

With slight variations the tradition is confirmed by Col. Joseph Jackson, of Rockaway, who was personally acquainted with Winds, and whose father repeatedly served under him during the revolutionary war.

That New Jersey sent troops to Canada in 1758 is certain,* and that they formed a part of the army which Abercrombie led to the attack on Ticonderoga, in July of that year, is also certain. This probably affords us the clue to the tradition here related concerning Winds. In that disastrous battle, the gifted Montcalm commanded the French, gathering laurels which only served to render the wreath of victory, which fortune on the succeeding year gave to the dying Wolfe, the more fadeless. In spite of the sound advice of Stark, the husband of "Molly Stark," and also some English officers, Abercrombie calling them "Rehoboam counsellors," precipitated his gallant troops upon a foolish and bloody defeat. His conduct was severely reprobated by the survivors of his army, and by the authorities at home.†

Here is the seed out of which grew in all probability the Morris county

* See Bancroft's U. S., vol. iv, pp. 299, 304.

† Bancroft's U. S., vol. iv., pp. 300-307.

tradition. At home Winds was not merely a brave man, but "the bravest of the brave." In some respects he was the most noted man in the county, and he held there a relative position which was not so obvious in an army made up of brave men from England and Scotland, and the New England Colonies who, among other noted spirits, had sent Wolfe, Putnam, and Molly Stark's man. With communities as with individuals, there is a natural tendency to vanity, and with the former this is gratified by dilating to their utmost dimensions the heroic deeds of their representative men. Thus it was not unnatural for the good people of Morris county to discuss, by blazing hickory fires, and over mugs of cider, the deeds of their soldiers in that bloody campaign. Among these reminiscences, under the general inspiration of such occasions, the important share which such an eccentric, brave, and popular man as Winds, took in those scenes, would receive a large allowance, for thus not only did they find the theme of good fireside stories, but food for their vanity as a community.

But be this as it may, there can be little doubt that Winds was a commissioned captain in active service, in the severe campaign at the north in 1758, and that he there gained himself the reputation of being a bold and trusty officer.

I have not been able to learn whether Winds engaged in military service at any time during the period intervening between the French War and the Revolution. Meanwhile he received a commission from the English authorities as one of the King's Justices of the Peace for the county of Morris. This was previous to 1765, a year famous in American history for the passage of the odious Stamp Act. In common with the masses of his countrymen, he regarded this act as an intolerable oppression, and resisted its practical enforcement, a thing more difficult than common in his case as a Justice of the Peace. The bold resistance of the New England Colonies has found a place in history, and yet the mountains of Morris county furnished as singular an evasion of the act as any on record. To avoid the use of the stamped paper, Justice Winds substituted the *bark of the white birch*. Warrants and writs, bonds and executions were not then so numerous as in these days of litigation, and the simplicity of the times allowed a brevity in these legal documents which might now be considered indecorous, but when the constable displayed a warrant to arrest "Richard Roe, and bring him before me, William Winds," there was no one bold enough to deny the summary authority. If there be another instance of a sworn Justice of King George nullifying the Stamp Act with white birch bark, it has escaped my notice, and this must therefore be reckoned as one of the signs which marked that generation of freemen.

The Presbyterian Church of Rockaway was organized about the year 1752, although measures had been taken some time previous to put up a meeting-house. The first subscription for this purpose bears date of 1749, but so far as we can now ascertain, the frame was not raised until the third year afterward. It remained unfinished for more than half a century. With this congregation Winds was connected, and at some time, which no

record in existence points out, he made a public profession of religion. In all probability it was during the pastorate of the Rev. James Tuttle, the first pastor, who held the office from 1768 to 1771. The records of the parish show that Winds was a liberal contributor to the expenses of the church, and also that he assisted largely in building the first meeting-house, although it must be acknowledged that his warm imperious temper betrayed him into some extravagances scarcely consistent with his profession. For instance, finding his horses one Sabbath morning to be somewhat fractious, he compelled them to drag his family to meeting in a sleigh on bare ground; and on another occasion, after the commencement of the Revolution, when the congregation was startled by a messenger on horseback, bringing the news that the enemy were on the march to Morristown, Winds exhibited the most angry impatience because "the minute men" had come to church without their guns. One venerable woman is still living who witnessed the scene, and she says that Winds never went to church in those days without his arms, and that on this alarm he was so provoked at the remissness of his fellow soldiers, "that he spoke, or rather bawled, so loud that I should think he might have been heard to the Short Hills!"

The same old lady tells me that Winds sometimes led in prayer when the congregation, for want of a pastor, held "Deacon's meetings." She says that in his prayers his voice usually was gentle and low, until he began to pray for the cause of American freedom, when his excitement became explosive, and his voice was raised until it sounded like heavy thunder! She has heard him suddenly raise his voice from a low pitch to its highest power when praying for America, so that the congregation would be startled as by a sudden peal of thunder!

All witnesses agree in describing Winds as a large and powerful man. Dr. Ashbel Green, in his revolutionary reminiscences, says that he "was of gigantic frame and strength, and no one doubted his courage. But the most remarkable thing about him was his voice. It exceeded in power and efficiency (for it was articulate as well as loud,) every other human voice I ever heard." The Dr. aptly denotes it as a "stentorophonic voice." Mrs. Anderson, who lived more than half a mile in an air line from Winds's house, the valley of the Rockaway river intervening, says that she has frequently heard distinctly the various orders which he was issuing to the laborers in his fields. The anecdote of his frightening off a detachment of British soldiers, by crying out to the top of his voice, "open to the right and left and let the artillery through," is familiar to every Jerseyman. The scene of this anecdote was on the Hackensack river, as was testified by Stephen Jackson, Esq., father of Col. Joseph Jackson, who was present when the farce was enacted. There are many anecdotes still related, which show that since the days of Stentor, such a voice has rarely been heard, but its most singular exhibition was in church music. When he sang, the old people say he not merely drowned the voices of the whole congregation, but he seemed to make the very building itself shake.

At this point it will be in place to glean some facts which show the man

as he was at home. Here everything was planned and executed with military precision. He insisted on literal obedience to his orders, and this when his own interests suffered by it. From Mrs. Winds to his slave, no one dared vary a hair's breadth from his commands, under penalty of such a storm as it was fearful to encounter. His favorite laborer, for this reason, was a man called Ogden, and on one occasion his prompt attention to orders was to the cost of his employer. Winds was starting for Morristown one morning, when he saw that his sheep had broken into a grain field. Greatly excited, he roared out, "Ogden, go and kill every one of those sheep!" and springing on his horse, he rode off at full speed, which he did not abate until he had gone more than a mile. Then he bethought himself that his man was a terrible literalist, and wheeling his horse, he rode back at a John Gilpin rate, at every leap of his horse roaring out like the report of a brass field-piece, "Ogden, hold your hand! Ogden, hold your hand!" But Ogden had executed orders so far as to have slaughtered seven of the sheep before he received counter orders. In the greatest good humor, he commended the man for his promptness, but assured him that he had done enough for the present.

Anecdotes of a similar character are very numerous, some of which do not place the man in a very amiable light. Whilst he never laid violent hands on his wife, yet it is said that he has locked her up in a room for some deviation from his orders. She was in feeble health, yet with a woman's wit she usually adapted herself to the oddities of a man she really loved, and often shielded his men from the effects of his displeasure. Although feeble, she outlived him. He had reason to regret a great while one of his orders, which was to a niece, to whom he was much attached, to execute some errand on the horse which he himself usually rode, and which was as fiery as his master. The young woman, not daring to disobey, got on the horse, and was thrown. The fall made her a cripple for life. During her tedious illness he watched her as tenderly as if she had been his own child, and when he died he left her a legacy, amounting to "one-twentieth of his whole estate."

At another time the wife of his favorite Frenchman, Cubby, came to ask some favor when his temper was not altogether placid. With the palm of his hand he knocked her over. Her husband went to a neighboring Justice to get a warrant, but good 'Squire Ross, knowing Winds's peculiarities, took Cubby and his wife to the General's house, when the following good-natured colloquy healed the rupture:

"Molly," said Gen. Winds, "you ought to have known better than to come about with such an annoyance when you saw me out of humor!"

"Yes, yes," replied the woman, "perhaps so; but mad or not, you ought to have known better than to knock a lady down with your fist!"

This retort raised a hearty laugh, in which the offender joined, and so the difficulty terminated.

Uncommonly prompt and energetic in all his own movements, laziness was a crime which he punished unsparingly. A man, who was a cooper by

trade, had moved into the neighborhood, and one day Winds, entering his shop, said: "Next week I am going to kill my hogs, and I want so many meat casks by Friday night; will you make them?" "Yes, I guess so," drawled out the lazy fellow. At the appointed time the General was at the shop, but his casks were not done. He demanded the reason, and getting an answer which showed that laziness was the cause, he seized a hickory whip, and gave him a sound thrashing, all the time roaring out, "I'll teach you to lie, and be lazy too!" He then ordered him sharply to work, or he would administer some more wholesome correction. It is needless to say that the cooper did not run further risks, but executed the order to the letter.

But whilst these anecdotes present the man as imperious and harsh, yet there is much evidence to show that he had a kind heart. When he was killing a sheep or a beef, a part of it was sent to his minister; and if he knew of any poor family in want, choice bits were sent to them also. On one occasion a poor man tried to buy a cow, but was met with the disheartening reply—"A cow indeed! what do you want of a cow?" "To keep my family from starving." "Have you got anything to pay for a cow?" "No sir, but I hope to have, some of these times." "You can't have a cow of me, for you will never see the time when you can pay for her!"

He was annoyed at the time with a thousand things which he was arranging in order to get in readiness for the army. His horse was then at the door, but a mile's ride had dissipated his anger, and he rode back to give his man orders to drive a certain new milch cow, with the calf at her side, to the poor man, with the message that he need give himself no trouble about the pay!

All the survivors of that generation with whom I have conversed, testify to his great generosity to the poor and distressed. He had a rough manner, but a kind heart. Imperious and petulant, yet a little time would displace these unamiable traits with gentleness and generosity. The man is before us as he appeared in the prime of his manhood, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war. Physically he was a giant, with a giant's strength and a Stentor's voice; as a citizen, he was a kind neighbor and a warm friend; as a magistrate, he regarded equity and not technicalities, and dispensed justice in modes more consonant with martial than civil law; as a Christian, he shrunk from no pecuniary obligation to religion, and was as punctilious as a Pharisee in all religious duties; as an employer, he suffered no interference with his plans, and those who obeyed him most closely enlisted his kindest regards; as a military officer, he was always ready for duty, and his soldiers were devoted to him as a father—his very eccentricities endearing him to them, for even these were employed in their behalf.

We have already seen that the masses of the Morris County people warmly espoused the cause of American Independence, and led on by such men as William Winds, they practically pledged their honor, their lives and their fortunes to the enforcement of the Great Declaration of July 4th, 1776. Whilst the towns of this county were not harassed like those nearer New York and Philadelphia, yet they sent men to defend their suffering breth-

ren. What they were not obliged to suffer from the hostile depredations of the British army, their fields and granaries made up in supplies to the American army. Almost the entire male population, over eighteen years of age, bore arms either on special occasions or in the regular army. Some of her sons assisted in capturing Burgoyne, and others in capturing Cornwallis. The pulse of liberty beat full and strong in the hearts of the Morris yeomen. Among these there was no warmer-hearted patriot than the subject of this paper.

The date of his commission as Lieutenant Colonel in the First New Jersey Battalion was Tuesday, November 7, 1775; and by appointment of the Continental Congress. Previous to this, on October 28th, 1775, the First Battalion of New Jersey had elected the very officers who were afterward commissioned by Congress. From a letter bearing date "Mendham, Dec. 7th, 1775," we ascertain that Winds was searching the country vigorously for the purchase of arms. The letter is a curiosity, and may be in part transcribed literally, to show the education and temper of the man:

"SIR—I received yours of Nov. 30th, and am much obliged to your Honor for your care (care) in sending my commission. I have had some success in purchasing arms, but cannot send the number at this time, they being in different places purchased by men implied (employed) by me, but will send the number sune. * * * * *

Sir, I have heard that you have been desired to recommend Jonathan T. Morris for an ensign. I beg leave to inform the Colonel that it would hurt the Company much if he is commissioned.

From your very humble servant,

WM. WINDS.

"N. B. When I came from Burlington I found Capt. Howell's Company had only twenty-eight, and Capt. Morris's about nineteen guns only."*

On December 10th, 1775, Major DeHart wrote to Lord Stirling that some complaints had been made of "the price and quality of some of the arms purchased by Col. Winds." Among the same manuscripts I find an order under date of November 21st, 1775, from Stirling to Winds to lead three Companies, of which Capt. Morris's and Capt. Howell's were two, to the Highlands, but the order was probably countermanded.

During the contest between Governor Franklin and the Assembly, we find Winds at Perth Amboy, the seat of Government, in command of a detachment of troops, subject to the order of his Colonel, Lord Stirling. Under date of January 10th, 1776, Stirling writes to the President of the Continental Congress that he has ordered Lieutenant Colonel Winds to secure the person of Governor Franklin, and remove him to Elizabethtown, where

* MSS. in possession of N. J. Historical Society.

he had "provided good and genteel lodgings" for him. Two days previous to this, Winds wrote the following letter to the Governor:

"BARRACKS AT PERTH AMBOY, January 8th, 1776.

"SIR—I have had hints that you intend to leave the Province in case the letters that were intercepted should be sent to the Continental Congress. As I have particular orders concerning the matter, I therefore desire you will give me your word and honor that you will not depart this Province until I know the will and pleasure of the Continental Congress concerning the matter. I am, &c."

Franklin replies the same day: "I have not the least intention to quit the Province; nor shall I, unless compelled by violence." But meanwhile, as the required pledge had not been given, the zealous Winds had stationed his sentinels at the Governor's gate to assist him in keeping his resolution. This calls out an indignant letter the next day, January 9th, and it is concluded with this significant sentence: "However, let the authority or let the pretence be what it may, I do hereby require of you, if these men are sent by your orders, that you do immediately remove them from hence, as you will answer the contrary at your peril."

To this letter Winds replied the same day in a strain which shows the stuff he was made of:

"JANUARY 9TH, 1776.

"SIR—As you in a former letter say you wrote nothing but what was your duty to do as a faithful officer of the Crown; so I say, touching the sentinels placed at your gate, I have done nothing but what was my duty to do as a faithful officer of the Congress. I am, &c."

The situation of Franklin was uncomfortable enough, since on the 10th of January Lord Stirling sent a message to him by the out-spoken Winds, "which kindly invited him to dine with me at this place," (Elizabethtown,) and such was the decision of the messenger, that "he at last ordered up his coach to proceed to this place." The intervention of Chief Justice Smyth, who prevailed on him to make the promise which Winds demanded, saved the Governor from a disagreeable ride under a guard to Elizabethtown.*

From Franklin's second letter to Winds it comes to light incidentally that he was not only a Lieutenant Colonel, but an elected representative of the people of Morris in the Assembly.

The journal of Timothy Tuttle also shows that from December 21st, 1775, to January 14th, 1776, Winds's troops were on duty around Perth Amboy and Elizabethtown; on the 14th of that month they searched Staten Island for tories; and on the 18th they marched from Bergentown to New York city, thence to Hellgate, Newtown, Jamaica and Rockaway, on Long Island,

* Life Lord Stirling, pp 119-122.

in pursuit of tories. On the 22d, at Elizabethtown, he stood sentry over a ship lately taken from the enemy.

In February of this year, Winds informed Congress that he was stationed at Perth Amboy with a part of the Eastern Battalion of the Continental forces; that he was destitute of ammunition, and that he stood in need of a supply. Congress, by their President, requested the Committee of Somerset county to furnish him with four quarter-casks of powder, and the Committee of Middlesex county to furnish him with 150 pounds of lead.

The journals of Congress show that on "Thursday, March 7th, 1776, it was ordered that William Winds, Esq., be promoted to be Colonel of the First New Jersey Battalion, and Matthias Ogden, Esq., be appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the same."* The news of his promotion was accompanied with the following letter from the President of Congress:

"PHILADELPHIA, March 7th, 1776.

"SIR—The promotion of my Lord Stirling to the rank of Brigadier General in the Continental Army, having occasioned a vacancy, the Congress, in consideration of your merit and attachment to the *American* cause, have appointed you to succeed him. I do myself the honor to enclose your commission; and am, Sir, your humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President*.

"To Col. William Winds, New York."†

In a letter to Congress, dated a week after Hancock's, Winds acknowledges the honor conferred on himself, but protests in behalf of the Regiment against the appointment of Mr. Ogden as Lieutenant Colonel, and hopes that "this young gentleman's merits might be rewarded in some other way;" and from "Stillwater, May 18th, 1776," he writes to President Hancock, stating the extortion and the negligence of "Doctor Burnett," and requesting that "Congress will appoint some other person to serve in that department."‡ This letter was evidently written on the march Northward, to which service Winds's Regiment had been ordered.

From the depositions of several soldiers applying for pensions, we gather the fact that early in May, 1776, Col. Winds's Regiment set out to join the expedition against Canada, in which Montgomery lost his life the previous year. The Regiment proceeded as far as the town of Sorell, if not to Three Rivers.

The inhabitants of the several towns in the New Hampshire grants wrote to General Sullivan, asking protection in view of "the retreat of the American army from Canada, and the news of the savages killing several of our men on the west side of Lake Champlain." They petition that a guard be sent to Onion river, or some other place judged to be most advantageous to the army and the inhabitants. Under date of July 2d, 1776, Sullivan writes

* Vol. I, p. 280.

† American Archives, 4th Series, vol. 5th, p. 99.

‡ American Archives, 4th Series, vol. 6, p. 508.

to General Washington: "I have ordered Col. Winds, with a hundred and fifty men, to take post on the Onion river, to guard there until I could have your Excellency's and General Schuyler's opinion."^{*} That he actually took this post, is evident from a letter which he wrote to General Gates from "Sherbourne, July 15th, 1776. Sir—I am here, by leave of Gen. Sullivan, with 26 men, and have built a stockaded fort for the safety of my men and the inhabitants. I this day heard that my Regiment is ordered down to Ticonderoga; and if so, would be glad to receive some orders whether to stay here or to go after them. I have sent a batteau for provisions, as we are just out. Beg the favor that the Commissary may be ordered to send some by the brave Sergeant Edwards.

WILLIAM WINDS, *Colonel*.

"To the Commander at Crown Point."[†]

A general order issued by General Sullivan on November 5th, 1776, at Ticonderoga, is as follows: "Col. Winds is ordered to prepare to embark tomorrow morning for Skeenesborough with such officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the said New Jersey Regiment, whose terms of enlistment are out, who are desirous of being immediately discharged. They will embark at 5 o'clock, five in a boat." The same orders contain a request that these officers and soldiers remain until the 13th inst., when "they will be permitted to depart with honor, and shall be allowed pay for their return home." The general order of the 7th instant expresses the hearty thanks of the General to the officers and soldiers of the 1st Jersey Battalion who remain with the army, "for the honor and public spirit they shew in disdaining to follow the infamous example of their Colonel and the deluded soldiers who followed him. The General would inform them that the drums were beat by his order in derision of the few who had the baseness to quite their posts in this time of danger."[‡]

An unpublished journal kept by Timothy Tuttle, of Whippany, who was with Winds during this entire campaign, confirms the statements already made, and gives additional light on the movements of the brigade.

"May 28th, 1776—Started from Crown Point down Lake Champlain. 31st—To St. John's by water, fifteen miles. June 4th—Reached the town of Sorell, thirty miles down the river, and forty-five below Champlain. 6th—Sick of fatigue, working at a battery under Capt. Miller; two Pennsylvania regiments started for Three Rivers; various tidings of the strength of the enemy, 3,000 regulars and 1,700 Hanoverians. 7th—New England troops embarked for Three Rivers; cannon firing heard. 8th—Embarked for Three Rivers; rowed over the lake; heard heavy firing, and soon came in sight of the contest, but could give no assistance, the enemy's cannon preventing; Capt. Morris and a party sent out in a batteau were nearly captured, and only saved themselves by hard efforts with their

^{*} Amer. Arch., 4th Series, vol. vi, p. 1919.

[†] *Ib.* vol. i, p. 359.

[‡] Journal of Lieut. Elmer, in Proceedings of New Jersey Historical Society, vol. iii, pp. 40, 41.

oars. 9th—Passed off in batteaux for Sorell; when in the lake could see the enemy firing from their ships; reached Sorell at noon; heard our army had been destroyed. Remained four days at Sorell. Hurried off to St. John's; small pox among the men. 24th—Reached Crown Point, when many men began to sicken with the small pox; lost several men by it; remained at Crown Point some time. July 14th—Left Crown Point, and reached Ticonderoga on the 15th. Sept. 1st—Col. Winds returned from Jersey, having been absent about a month. Oct. 10th—Col. Winds applied to the General for leave to go home. 13th—Bad news; our fleet destroyed down the lake; expect to be attacked. 28th—Enemy in sight; gave them a few cannon shot. Nov. 5th—Col. Winds and men have permission to return home. 6th—Left Ticonderoga for home."

The entry in Mr. Tuttle's journal under Oct. 28th, shows the reason of Gen. Sullivan's earnestness for Col. Winds's regiment to remain, but there seems no proof that there was any danger of an attack, for in that case Col. Winds would not have imitated Sir John Falstaff, "fight and run away."

That this was the cause for this severe expression in these general orders I have no doubt, but it is very plain that no good ground can be assigned for it. Between Col. Dayton, who lived on Succasunny Plains, in Morris county, and Col. Winds, there was a bad state of feeling, and this may have had its effect on Gen. Sullivan's mind, but that he was not really guilty of an "infamous example" is evident from the fact that he simply complied with his duty in conducting his soldiers home as he had promised them. And that his conduct was approved by his fellow-citizens at home is plain from his promotion on the succeeding year. The journals of the Provincial Legislature show that on "Feb. 3d, 1777, William Winds, Esq. was, by the joint meeting elected Colonel of the Western Battalion of Militia in the county of Morris, lately commanded by Col. Jacob Drake," and that on "March 4th, 1777, Col. Wm. Winds was elected by ballot a Brigadier-General of the Militia of this State." This all goes to prove that Winds had not lost the confidence of the soldiers or people of New Jersey.

It is worthy of remark here, that in November and December of 1776, Gen. Washington wrote several letters to Gov. Livingston, of New Jersey, Gov. Trumbull of Connecticut, John Augustine Washington, and to the President of Congress, in which he employed these severe terms: "In short, the conduct of the Jerseys has been most infamous. Instead of turning out to defend their country, and affording aid to our army, they are making their submissions as fast as possible."* He speaks also of his having been "cruelly disappointed" by the New Jersey militia. That he spoke hastily, and that he condemned the Jerseys too severely, is manifest from his subsequent admissions, that "hope was beginning to revive in the breasts of the New Jersey militia," and "the militia are taking spirits, and I am told are coming in fast from this State.† "The mud rounds," as they were named by the soldiers, were accomplished during these memorable dark months.

* Sparks's Washington, vol. iv, p. 230.

† *Ib.* pp. 258, 261.

The roads were intolerable, and when frozen, the soldiers might be traced by the blood pressed on the ruts from their badly protected feet. The enemy was triumphant, and yet no state outdid New Jersey in its devotion to the sinking fortunes of freedom under such appalling difficulties. Several regiments had been sent north of Albany, and the New Jersey militia at home turned out in as large numbers as could be expected, to check the common enemy. Whole companies, as has been testified by witnesses who are recently deceased, followed Washington in his bloody retreat through the Jerseys, although their terms of enlistment had expired. Let posterity honor their memory.

We have seen that Col. Winds left Ticonderoga on the 6th of November, 1776, and some of the revolutionary soldiers say that he was with Gen. Washington during his retreat. If so he must have joined the army immediately on his return from the north. Although I have no proof of the fact beyond that just given, from the character of the man, I consider it not at all unlikely. However dilatory others might be, he was ever ready to march to his country's aid at an instant's notice. Be this as it may, we know that he was on duty that winter. The British lay at New Brunswick, and Winds commanded the troops which guarded the lines. He had several skirmishes with the enemy during this winter. His headquarters were at Van Mulinen's, and from thence he made frequent excursions to Bound Brook, Elizabethtown, and the neighboring region, to hold in check the foraging parties of the enemy, which greatly distressed the people that season. James Kitchel, of Rockaway, a very reliable witness, deposed that early in 1777, "he was three months under Winds at Woodbridge, Van Mulinen's, and that frontier, and that not a week passed without a brush from the enemy. The engagement at Strawberry Hill was during this time." William Cook, of Hanover, deposes to the same facts, and specifies the Strawberry Hill affair. In addition, he says a sharp engagement took place at Woodbridge, in which Winds commanded. Job Love, another revolutionary veteran, speaks of a skirmish near Quibbletown, that spring. N. Wittaker says the whole country was in a state of alarm, and that Winds's troops had several fights with the enemy.

An amusing anecdote is told of a trick played on him during this spring campaign, by two young soldiers named Heniman and Camp. They were really short of provisions, but thought to try the General's sympathy, for they knew he would be around shortly. So they got a smooth stone, and placed it in their camp kettle, and set it to boiling. Bye and by Winds came.

"Well, men, anything to eat?" he inquired.

"Not much, General," they replied, with much gravity.

"What have you got in the kettle?" said he, coming up to the fire.

"A stone, General, for they say there is some strength in stones, if you can only get it out!"

"There ain't a bit of strength in it. Throw it out. You must have something besides that to eat."

With this he left the house, and rode rapidly to the farm-house of a Quaker in the neighborhood. The good man's wife had just baked a batch of bread.

"My friend," said Winds, "my soldiers are starving, and I want that bread."

"Thee cannot have it to help men to fight."

"I don't care a fig about *thee* and *thou*, but I want the bread. Here's the money."

"I cannot take thy money for such purposes."

"Very well," said Winds, "it will be left to buy something else with, but the bread I will have, money or no money!"

With that he placed the loaves of bread in a bag, and throwing it across his horse, carried it back to the camp, where he distributed the bread, not forgetting our wags, who were making the stone soup!

A number of veteran soldiers unite in the testimony that Col. Winds did his duty in repressing the enemy with the greatest activity. One night a musket-ball struck near his tent, as if some traitor in the vicinity had intended to shoot him.

During this year, the militia of New Jersey seem to have stood in better credit than when Gen. Washington condemned them so severely, since John Hancock writes to Gov. Livingston, Sept. 5th, 1777, that "by their late conduct against our cruel enemies, they have distinguished themselves in a manner that does them the greatest honor, and I am persuaded they will continue to merit on all occasions, when called upon, the reputation they have so justly acquired."*

During this summer, Gen. Winds was stationed somewhere on the North River, so that he did not participate in the capture of Burgoyne's army, which took place Oct. 16th, 1777.† William Patterson writes from Morristown, Oct. 18th, to Gov. Livingston, "Glorious news! glorious news! General Burgoyne has surrendered himself and his whole army prisoners of war to Gen. Gates. * * * * Enclosed are two letters for your Excellency and a newspaper. One of the letters is from General Winds, and being informed that it was on business of importance, I have dispatched the messenger sooner than I should have done. I believe our militia will not be wanted up the North River, if so, would it not be best to recall them? At all events it would not be improper to order Gen. Winds, (unless he be already ordered by Gen. Dickenson,) to return the instant the enemy sail down the river."‡

The last expression of this quotation shows us what duty Gen. Winds was engaged in on the Hudson. The plan of the British was to form a junction between Burgoyne's army from the north, and that of Sir Henry Clinton from New York. The latter began his share of the enterprise by surprising the garrison of Fort Montgomery, and his troops committed some shameful depredations along the river. Nevertheless he did not effect his purpose,

* N. J. Rev. Corres., p. 99.

† 18th Miller's Eng., vol. iv, p. 304.

‡ N. J. Rev. Corres., p. 109.

since the American troops holding the passes of the river, prevented him. It was to aid in guarding the Hudson against Sir Henry Clinton, that Winds was dispatched thither, probably in August.* After the English returned to New York, Gen. Winds was recalled. This fact is fully confirmed by the testimony of Luke Miller, who was with Gen. Winds. I am unable to farther trace his movements during this year but he was probably engaged as in the spring in repressing the foraging parties of the enemy, and in protecting the State from the incursions of the enemy.

In 1778, Gen. Winds was several months in active service in the region of Elizabethtown and the Hackensack, and during the time several severe skirmishes were fought with the enemy. The depositions of many revolutionary pensioners give proof of this fact. This was an eventful year with him, since one mistake on an important occasion reduced him to partial disgrace. During the spring and the early part of the summer we find Gen. Winds commanding a detachment of militia in the neighborhood of Elizabethtown. Sir William Howe had been succeeded by Sir Henry Clinton, in the command of the British army. France had sent assistance to our country, in consequence of which Clinton had been ordered to detach 5,000 of his troops to aid in a descent on the French possessions in the West Indies, and 3,000 men to Florida, with the remainder he was to march to New York. The American army was at Valley Forge, and as soon as the news of the evacuation of Philadelphia was known, Gen. Washington crossed into New Jersey with his whole army, to pursue the retreating army. Clinton crossed the Delaware at Gloucester Point, and marched through Mount Holly with the intention of reaching the Raritan at New Brunswick. But finding that Gen. Washington was in force at Kingston, near Princeton, he changed his direction for Sandy Hook. On the 28th of June 1778, the British took a strong position at Monmouth Court House and awaited the attack of the Americans, which Clinton saw to be inevitable. All the dispositions of Washington were admirable, but in two of his plans he was foiled through the incompetency or cowardice of the officer sent to execute them. It was on this occasion that the cowardly retreat of Gen. Lee excited the usually placid temper of Washington, to the highest degree of wrath. This miserable conduct of Lee threw every thing into such confusion that during the night the British escaped to their fleet at Sandy Hook. In the battle of that day the Americans were victors, and had Lee done his part, they might have destroyed or greatly disabled the enemy.

In the plans of Gen. Washington was one which was entrusted to a body of the militia under Gen. Winds. As soon as the plan of the enemy was perceived to march to Sandy Hook, orders were given to Gen. Winds to lead his command to New Brunswick, and then follow the South bank of the Raritan towards Amboy and Sandy Hook, for the double purpose of intercepting the baggage train of the enemy, and in case of their defeat at Monmouth Court House, to cut off their retreat. In pursuance of an arrange-

* N. J. Rev. Corres., p. 80.

ment which the inspection of a map will pronounce admirable, Winds had followed the Raritan as far as Spotswood, reaching that place before noon. The sounds of the cannon at Monmouth were constantly heard as it were to stimulate his zeal. But they found the bridge over the stream at Spotwood taken up, and they were hastening to repair it in order to cross with as little delay as possible. At this point my informants differ slightly. Mr. James Kitchel, who was under Winds, and was present, says that Gen. Winds here received orders to march back to Elizabethtown, as the enemy were on the way from New York, and in this several witnesses agree, but it must be admitted that these witnesses were privates, and therefore could not have had the best means of knowing the reasons for their commander's course. Another witness says that a sleek Quaker, looking as innocent as an angel, brought the news to Winds that the enemy were marching on Elizabethtown. But it is not material as to how the information was brought, since it was brought in some way; and although it was false, it led Gen. Winds to march back to Elizabethtown. That he must have done this on his own responsibility, and contrary to express orders, is evident from the impossibility that Gen. Washington or any of his general officers could have issued an order so at war with the wants of the occasion. Besides this, the verdict of the community against Winds for his conduct would not have been given; could he have plead in extenuation the orders of a superior. All the facts and circumstances show that he acted hastily and with no good grounds on which his disobedience could be justified.

The testimony of the soldiers who were with him, indicate that a strong feeling was excited against him, and that some in the heat of the moment attributed the retreat from Spotswood to cowardice. It is said that he came near being court-martialled, but of this I find no evidence. His character for courage was too well established for him to be punished as a coward, and his past deeds, marked with such ardent patriotism and daring, procured for him exemption where a worse man would have been cashiered. I am sorry to make this record concerning my hero, and shall be glad to alter it if the proof can be furnished of its incorrectness.

Dr. Green's reminiscences show that after the battle of Monmouth, probably in July, Gen. Winds led a detachment of troops to Minisink on the Delaware to repel a threatened incursion of Indians, but the enemy did not appear.* The same venerable witness shows that during the remainder of the summer and fall he guarded the lines on the Passaic and Hackensack with great courage and prudence. On several occasions he attacked the enemy, and repulsed them in all their attempts to cross the rivers. The venerable David Gordon, when ninety-one years old, repeated to me a speech made by Gen. Winds during this campaign, which is sufficiently characteristic. They were at Aquackanonk, and one Sabbath morning Gen. Winds paraded his troops, and thus addressed them: "Brother soldiers, to-day, by the blessing of God, I mean to attack the enemy. All you

* *Life of Dr. Green*, pp. 96-8.

that are sick, lame, or afraid, stay behind, for I don't want sick men: lame men can't run, and cowards won't fight!" The Spartan brevity and hearty wit of the address are quite notable.

My venerable informant pronounced the words with the vivacity of a young man, and when he had finished, warmed up with the stirring recollections of his old commander and the scenes through which he had followed him, he exclaimed, "Some say Gen. Winds was a coward, but I tell you he was an old warrior, and I don't believe any such charge. If he hadn't any thing else to fight with but his voice, he could scare a regiment out of their wits with that!" And this was a fact during that summer when the amusing anecdote, of his scaring away a detachment of the enemy, by roaring out "open to the right and left and let the artillery through," actually occurred.

Here I may appropriately insert a characteristic anecdote of Gen. Winds, which I suppose to be as reliable as an oft-repeated anecdote can well be. It sounds very much like the man.

Col. Joseph Jackson says he often heard his father relate this anecdote. The detachment under the command of Gen. Winds, was lying at Hackensack, and one Sunday morning they were ordered to parade, fully equipped, for some expedition not yet made known. It seems that through some oversight of the quarter-master, a Mr. Woodruff, of Elizabethtown, the soldiers had had short rations on Saturday, and none on Sunday. The Colonel's father, being a neighbor and friend of the General was commissioned to state the facts to him, and tell him that the troops were not in a very good condition for so long a march.

When Winds heard this he was furious, and asked if "there were no provisions?" Mr. Jackson replied that he "supposed there were provisions enough." "Where is quarter-master Woodruff?" demanded the General, with growing impatience. And without waiting for a reply he strode up to the building in which the provisions were stored, and seizing a heavy stick of wood, he stove the door in at a blow. "There," said he, "help yourselves, men."

Just then the quarter-master, who had without leave made a rapid visit to Elizabethtown, appeared on the ground. His presence called forth the following colloquy, which on the General's part was sustained in his loudest tones.

"Where have you been, Woodruff, leaving the men to starve for your abominable negligence?"

"I have been home, General Winds."

"Home! What did you go home for? Go home and neglect duty, eh?"

"I went home to get some clean clothes."

"Clean clothes, indeed! I wear my nigger's breeches!"

Then in a tone tremendous for its angry loudness, and yet one in which those who knew him, could detect some roguery, he cried out to his officers, "Bring out a rope and hang him up to the first tree!"

The quarter-master, well knowing the resolute character of the man, began to think he would have to swing for it, and turned deadly pale, when

the General cried out again, "never mind it this time, but look out for the next."

After the troops had eaten, they were marched to Prakeness, where a little scene occurred, which proves that all soldiers, however honorable, are not always honest.

Three men, neighbors of Gen. Winds, and members of Captain Jackson's company, Richard and Jacob Heniman, and Jacob Camp, got outside the sentinels, probably by fair promises, and made a call on a rich Dutch farmer, some two or three miles from the camp. One of the men went into the house and introduced himself to the farmer, and entertained him with narratives and anecdotes concerning the war, whilst the other two visited the milk room, a little distance from the house, in search of provisions. They found their desire in the shape of a nice ham, some beautiful butter, and some loaves of bread. On leaving the honest Dutchman, the soldier slipped off his own Gibbeonitish shoes, and slipped on mine host's, which happened to be handy.

The next morning the Captain was treated by his patriotic soldiers with some delicious broiled ham, and some fresh bread and butter, finely in contrast with common army fair. "Where did you get this men," inquired the conscientious Captain. "We don't know any thing about where it came from, Captain," replied his equally conscientious followers. But hunger, I suppose, sharpens appetite more than it does conscience, the monks to the contrary notwithstanding.

It was some time during this year that Winds managed an attack on a party of Hessians so adroitly, as to take, according to one witness, thirty prisoners, and according to another, seventy. This is said to have been near Connecticut farms, and our informant says it was in Elizabethtown.

In the following year he was not much in active service so far as I can learn, and owing to the feeling excited against him in connection with the battle of Monmouth, he resigned his commission as a Brigadier-General. His resignation bears date of June 10th, 1779. From this time he is not to be reckoned as a member of the active army, but he did not desert his country's cause. When the battle of Springfield was fought in 1780, he was present and did good service. In 1781 he was also assisting the cause, as the following well authenticated anecdote shows. It was related to me by Ira Dodd, Esq., of Bloomfield, who had it from his father. When General Washington was driving Cornwallis before him, and had begun the siege at Yorktown, it was deemed of the highest necessity to keep the British in New York until the arrival of the French fleet in the Chesapeake should cut off Cornwallis's retreat by water. Accordingly, he says, Lafayette was sent to make a great demonstration on the British in New York. For this purpose he began to collect all the boats in the surrounding waters, even seizing those above Patterson Falls on the Passaic. These were carried on wagons to be launched at Elizabethtown, apparently for an attack on Staten Island. On one particular night it rained furiously and some of the wagons broke down at Cranetown, (West Bloomfield.) These annoyances threw Lafay-

ette in a great rage. General Winds was in command of a detachment, and his voice vied with the tempest as he cheered and directed his men. Mr. Dodd said that Winds roared louder than the thunder. When Lafayette was in this country, he met Mr. Dodd, his companion-in-arms, and laughing heartily said, as he grasped his hand, "Oh, how mad I was that night at Cranetown!"

In 1788, General Winds, William Woodhull, and John Jacob Faesch were elected by Morris county to the State Convention which ratified the present Constitution of the United States. On the 12th of October, 1789, he died of dropsy in the chest. It was remarked as a fact not a little singular, that for many years he had expected to bury his wife, who was in feeble health, but she outlived him several years. In his will, signed the day before his death, he gives the use of all his personal and real estate to his "dear and well beloved wife, Ruhamah," "for her sole use and benefit" as long as she should remain his widow, and should she marry, "the use and benefit of the third of his whole estate." He inserts the praiseworthy injunction "that she shall at no time, nor on any occasion, nor by any persons whatsoever be obliged to give any account for any waste or damage done by her, or her order on said estate." The last bequest in the will is in these words, "For that great regard I have felt for the interest of Christ's kingdom, and for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, I do hereby give and bequeath to the Presbyterian Church at Rockaway all the remainder of my whole estate for a parsonage, and do hereby further will and order that the said remainder of my estate shall be and remain for ever for that use and purpose only, and that it shall never be disposed of for any other purpose whatever."

Mr. David Gordon informed me that General Winds had in his family at the time of his death, one of his soldiers, named Phelps. This man insisted that his old commander should be buried with the honors of war, although some opposition was made to it. Accordingly, Capt. Josiah Hall, who had frequently served under General Winds, assembled a company of Winds's soldiers, who buried their deceased General with the honors of war. Dr. John Darby, of Parcippany, seems to have officiated first as General Winds's physician, then as his lawyer in writing his will, and lastly as his minister in cheering him with the consolations of religion. In this last capacity he also pronounced the funeral sermon, from Job xxiii: 8-10. "Behold I go forward, but he is not there, &c.

His monument of brown free stone is just in the rear of the church, and bears the following inscription, written by Dr. Darby:

"Under this monument lies buried the body of Wm. Winds, Esq., who departed this life, Oct. 12th, 1789, in the 62d year of his age.

"His natural abilities were considerable, which he improved for the good of his fellow-men. Whenever the cause of his country and liberty called, he ventured his life on the field of battle. As a civil magistrate he acted with integrity, and also sustained the office of Captain, Major, Colonel, and General, with great honor.

"He was a provident husband, a kind neighbor, a friend to the poor, and a good Christian. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

Such was William Winds, a man whose name is a fixture in the traditions of Morris county, but the details of whose history have already mostly perished from the memory of his countrymen. Full of genuine courage, yet too hasty and impetuous for great military deeds; self-reliant as "a self-made man," yet sometimes the dupe of the designing; truly generous, yet most exacting; a friend to the poor, yet imperious as a tyrant; the patron of morality and religion, yet detracting from these noble virtues by the neglect of gentleness and meekness; a whole-hearted patriot, holding his life and property at the call of his country, yet doing his country a wrong from heady inconsiderateness; such was this remarkable man, whose memory Morris county has reason to cherish as among the choicest of her revolutionary heroes, and whose name ought to be embalmed in the warmest regrets of the parish in which he spent so much of his life, and to which he finally bequeathed half of his estate. In preparing this meager outline of his history, I have felt ready to complain of the cruel destructiveness of time which has suffered so little of him to survive, but imperfect as it is, I dedicate this paper to his memory, with the single reflection that it is somewhat singular the task should have been left to a stranger to collect sufficient of his life to keep safe and sacred among the historic records of New Jersey the name of William Winds. May it never be forgotten!

Correspondence of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling,

MAJOR GENERAL DURING THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued from Vol. vi, p. 96.)

Adolph Benzel to William Alexander.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19th, 1756.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you that I have returned to the regiment near seventy recruits, approved by the Major, and have eight remaining at New Castle, whom I intend to send by the first opportunity. I have been very ill treated in many respects by the recruiting party that fell, by Captain Jocelyn's orders, to my lot; a recital I shall waive until another opportunity. I presume the Major will acquaint the General thereof. I have really been at a loss how to act by them till his Excellency's further commands. The warrant and promise I had from the General have authorized me to confine a certain Sergeant Nestor, and Ross and Mahon, recruits, who have behaved indecently to the inhabitants, and after all treated me with the greatest contempt. I am in great hopes to have his Excellency's promise completed. You may be assured, Sir, I shall, in every respect, act to the utmost of my power that may be conducive to my duty and his Excellency's commands. I am, &c.

William Livingston to the same.

NEW YORK, March 15th, 1756.

DEAR BROTHER—I received your letter in relation to defending the officers, and shall observe the directions therein given. Sir Charles* has not passed the bill you mention, nor, I believe, ever will while it remains inconsistent with his instructions.† Evans has just published a voluminous pamphlet in

* Sir Charles Hardy, Governor of the Province.

† It would seem from the former part of this letter, that Mr. Alexander had written a separate one to his brother-in-law, upon the subject of the suits against the recruiting officers, in which he referred to the topics embraced in this answer.

8vo, to asperse the General, and ingratiate himself with some of our invidious politicians.

I am just preparing for Amboy, and must therefore break off abruptly. Offer my compliments to the General, and bid you farewell. I am, &c.

William Alexander to William Smith, Jr.

Boston, March 23d, 1756.

DEAR SMITH—I shall inclose to you copies of the two Councils of War held at Oswego, and also a copy of that lately held at New York; but remark, my dear Smith, of what a nature these minutes are: No person must even know that you have them, except yourself and William Livingston. What I write you for the future, I intend for you both; and I hope the *Boss* will take that for a sufficient apology if I don't write to him.

I have read part of Evans's voluminous performance. It is full of misrepresentations and falsehoods; but, upon the whole, I can't say that I am sorry that it is published, as it gives me an opportunity of knowing, and being put in mind of the quarter in which the enemy intend to attack. What leisure moments I have, I shall employ in stating the truth of facts—a copy of which you shall have.

By this time, I suppose, you have been sufficiently alarmed with terrible news from Oswego, and of two large armies of French and Indians being on their march—one to attack Oswego, and the other to fall on the Oneida carrying place. As to the state of Oswego, it is sufficiently able to defend itself against all the musketry the French can send against it; and as to cannon, I will give my life if they bring any against it at this season. They had—notwithstanding all their reports—provisions to the middle of April, and so early care has been taken of them from hence, that unless very improbable accidents happened, they had a fresh supply of provisions arrived there about six days ago; another supply about four days ago, and by this day or to-morrow, they will have above three months' provisions in store.

As a month since, a detachment of the Royal Artillery marched for that place from Albany, and above three weeks since, one of the Chief Engineers set out, you see no time has been lost in endeavoring to give it all the security that possibly could be given to it; and as to their two armies, I believe the one consists of Oswegaians, and the other of twenty Orendaets—whom the General, about three weeks ago, had intelligence were to infest the passage between the great carrying-place and Oswego, and immediately desired Sir William Johnson to get out Indians to endeavor to intercept them, and there are accordingly three parties gone out for that purpose. I mention these things only to put you and the rest of our friends in New York out of any pain on this account. I am, &c.

The same to Col. Peter Schuyler.*

Boston, March 27th, 1756.

DEAR SIR—I shall now send you the draught of a vessel designed by Capt. Washington Shirley, so as to carry eighteen six-pounders, and to draw but seven and an half feet water, and yet to sail very well; which, as the French are endeavoring to strengthen their naval force on Lake Ontario, is such a vessel as I think we ought to have there: wherefore I must desire that when you arrive at Oswego, you will direct the master builder there to build one vessel of these dimensions, instead of one of the Brigantines we agreed on at New York.

I must also desire that you will take the trouble of inspecting the building of the vessel at Oswego, and giving such directions as you shall think necessary for carrying on the same, or for building a store-house for the naval stores, or for enlarging the wharf, and any such other buildings as you find will be useful.

Such of your regiment as are ordered in detachments, I will endeavor to relieve with detachments from the Independent Companies, as soon as possible.

If you think that Captain Shirley's draft of the vessel may be mended by adding a few inches in depth or breadth, I leave it to your discretion to make that alteration. I am, &c.

John Smyth to William Alexander.

PETH AMBOY, March 29th, 1756.

SIR—I have received your letter, and shall willingly assist Mr. Skinner all in my power, but I believe he will not want it. If he should, as it is a matter of consequence, I would advise a more able assistant to be employed than I am.

I have within this day or two heard that Mr. Bailey, of the regiment late Sir Peter Halkott's, is arrested at Trenton, but don't imagine the action will be prosecuted. Mr. Edmondson, of Col. Dunbar's regiment, was some time ago arrested at New Brunswick, but the person who brought the suit was so frightened, the next day, at what he had done, that he paid the cost and dropped the action. These suits were brought for enlisting servants.

My youngest brother, named Lawrence, intends for the army. I shall send him up a volunteer in the General's regiment immediately, and beg your interest with the General in his favor, which will be at all times gratefully acknowledged by, &c.

* Colonel Peter Schuyler, of New Jersey.

James Parker to the same.

PERTH AMBOY, March 30th, 1756.

DEAR SIR—Lest through a multiplicity of business of greater consequence you may forget it, I take the liberty to remind you of the promise you made me of being servicable to Mr. Lawrence Smyth, a young fellow that waits upon you with this, and has a mind to try his fortune as a volunteer in Gen. Shirley's regiment.

He is a young fellow that has little dependence but on his friends; and if they had not neglected doing what I think their duty towards him, I make no doubt but that he would have had a commission before now, as I am convinced that he is as fit for it as others that are greater favorites of fortune. But as I suppose you will hear more of him from other hands, and hurry of business will hardly admit of your reading this, I shall conclude by repeating your promise, which was, that you would be a friend to him if it lay in your power and he deserved, which is the footing I now put it upon. May all your undertakings be attended with success, and may you long live to enjoy the blessings of peace, is the hearty prayer of, &c.

John Winslow to William Shirley.

CAMP AT LAKE GEORGE, August 2d, 1756.

SIR—Your Excellency's favor from New York, of the 26th of July, I received the last evening, with an account of the information given to Lord Loudoun, in these words, viz: "that you and other officers of the Provincial troops under your command, have declared that, in case you should be joined by the regular troops, in your march to Ticonderoga, for the reduction of Crown Point, you would withdraw your troops and return home, or to that effect," and your Excellency's great surprise at so mutinous a declaration, and concern that it had gained credit with his Lordship.

These facts, were they true, would be exceedingly bad; but as all the affairs I have been concerned in since I have seen your Excellency have been reduced to writing, and nothing done on my part (or, I hope, by the gentlemen concerned,) but what has been looked on by General Abercrombie, Sir Charles Hardy, Sir William Johnson, Colonel Webb, Governor Delancey, and the principal officers of the army, so far from being mutinous, that it has met with their approbation; and with them I parted, and from them received all tokens of friendship when I left Albany on the 17th of July, and have pursued, since, these plans then agreed on, without the least deviation, and not sensible of any thing criminal either, in deed or otherwise; but which interpretation may be maliciously made by far-fetched inferences of any thing urged in argument before those great men by designing persons, I don't know, but rest assured that it is impossible that thinking people can believe that they would have countenanced any thing like mutiny.

Your Excellency may remember that the day you left Albany when there was a convention of officers, and I had the honor to be present, the plan was settled that the whole of the Provincials were to proceed forwards, and to endeavor to remove the encroachments made by the French on his Majesty's territory, and that the regulars should pass the posts that we then occupied, and have a force at Fort William Henry, to assist or sustain us as occasion should require, which was then agreeable to all concerned; and in this situation we remained till the 14th, when we made our grand march from Half-Moon: And being on my march, I received from Mr. Adjutant-General Glazier a verbal order from General Abercrombie desiring my return to Albany, which I immediately obeyed, and left the army on march with our teams, &c., under the command of General Lyman; and when I arrived at that place, was informed by the General that it was agreed that one of the regiments of regulars was to go on to Oswego, and that Colonel Webb was to take possession of the post at Half-Moon, Stillwater and Saratoga, and also of Fort Edward, when we should be able to remove our stores from thence; and that the Provincials must garrison Fort William Henry, and that while we remained at the Fort last mentioned we were to supply what workmen the engineers had occasion for, which I made no objection to, although I much better liked the first plan, after which the inclosed question was put to me, which, after debating, I made the answer to annexed, and found no one dissatisfied with it. I took my leave, and on the 19th set out for the army. On the 19th, overtook them at Saratoga, and on the next day pursued our march to Fort Edward; and on that day arrived with the front, at the Fort last mentioned; the rear, under General Lyman, the next day, as several of the carriages of the cannon were disabled, which we were obliged to repair, but finally arrived all safe. On the 21st, encamped. On the 22d, called all the field officers of that place together, and according to my promise made General Abercrombie, laid before them the question mentioned; which they had under debate and consideration till the 24th, and on the 25th reported; to a part of which a number protested. Of all these matters I send your Excellency copies.

The whole transaction, as soon as ended, with a copy of my commission, I forwarded by Colonel Fitch to the General, and also Sir Charles Hardy, and other Governors concerned in the expedition. The General's answer thereto I have not yet received; nor has Colonel Fitch returned. The grand debate with the officers in regard to the junction, arises from the general and field officers losing their rank and command, which they were universally of opinion they could not give up, as the army was a proper organized body, and that they, from the several Governments from whom these troops were raised, were executors in trust, which it was not in their power to resign; and even should they do it, it would end in the dissolution of the army, as the privates universally hold it, as one part of the terms on which they enlisted, that they were to be commanded by their own officers, and this is a principle so strongly imbibed that it is not in the power of man to remove it.

Your Excellency is fully acquainted with the difficulty of governing new raised troops, which on my hands is doubled by these consisting of several different Governments, and put under different regulations by the Governments that raised them, and must necessarily conclude my task is no easy one; and you may be assured that I have nothing at heart but the King's service and the good of my country, which I certainly prefer to any applause or private advantage to myself, and could the business be carried on, I should not look upon myself as disparaged to serve under men of more knowledge; and on the other hand, should I not freely open the difficulties which are so obvious and plain, to his Majesty's General, I should look upon myself as deserving the gallows, as the fate of this expensive expedition depends on these matters, and must be carried on by numbers.

Thus have I endeavored to set the facts in their true light; and as no aspersion, that I know of, lays on me by those gentlemen before whom I have been heard and concerned with, I hope your Excellency, so far from blaming my conduct in these intricate affairs, that it will meet your approbation, and I obtain the same favorable opinion from your Excellency this year, as I have hitherto had, and as should recommend me to your Excellency's friends, &c.

We, on the 24th, at evening, received three French deserters from Ticonderoga or Carlton; have sent your Excellency a copy of their examination at large, and also a return of our forces. On the 26th instant, the time I left Fort Edward, having before sent forward our heavy cannon. On that day marched with part of Colonel Plaisted, Colonel Ruggles, and Colonel Wooster's regiments, to the amount of eleven hundred men, besides the common guards, with powder, military stores, &c., arrived here that evening, all well, and encamped. The next day examined into the state of affairs here, and found everything agreeable to my mind, and everybody (able) employed on two large sloops of thirty-six and thirty-seven tons—hope to launch them to-morrow; and shall then set on in repairing and fixing our batteaux, which arrive every day from Fort Edward; have four large scows, and four bay boats, and one lighter building by the Connecticut people; whale boats at work on, yet still am fearful that we shall be retarded for want of water carriage.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Rhode Island provisions will, I expect, be up this week. New Hampshire next; and should our two cannon and powder arrive in that time from New York, hope to make a movement.

Rhode Island has made an addition of one hundred men to their quota; and some gentlemen of consequence from Connecticut assure me theirs shall be completed. Our Government only, behind, who keep back almost one-third, which is a great miss. I wrote the speaker fully and plainly on that head. Should your Excellency be in Boston, doubt not but that the men will be immediately forwarded, and join us before we march.

We, in the army, have a great many down with fluxes, but few with fevers, or dangerous; yet these distempers weaken us. I propose to send for

the Rhode Island regiment in a day or two; and for the rest, gradually, till we are complete, and draw off those below, as their provisions remove.

Colonel Burton with the regulars are encamped at Half-Moon and Still-water, and their head-quarters, at present, at Saratoga; and I don't discover any discontent between us and the regulars who are concerned, but we amicably assist each other to forward the service.

I have sent Lord Loudoun a return of our forces, as I had before done to General Abercrombie, and acquainted him with our situation; though not meddled with the scandalous New York report, as I apprehend I am supposed not to know it; and question not but the gentlemen mentioned at Albany will set me right with his Lordship, whose commands I shall, agreeably to my commission from your Excellency, ever obey.

Since I left Fort Edward, Colonel Angel is returned to that place with three hundred men, from reconnoitering South Bay, Wood Creek, &c., but made no discovery; neither have we heard anything of the enemy since our being at this place; though, a few days before, two men were killed within a hundred rods of the Fort. Captain Rogers with forty men, and Captain Leurner with sixty men, are now going on a scout, to reconnoitre the land, and make discovery on the west side of the Lake; and, if possible, find a road for our march. Have not yet finished fortifying our camp, but two days more, hope will complete it; and when done, shall be more busy with scouting parties.

I presume I have tried your Excellency; shall therefore add no more than to assure your Excellency that I am, &c.

[In September, 1756, Mr. Alexander visited England and Scotland with the view of prosecuting his claim to the Stirling titles and estates. He remained there until 1761, and during this period his correspondence relates principally to the business that took him abroad.]

The Earl of Stirling to William Pitt.*

PORTUGAL STREET, GROSVENER SQUARE, (LONDON,)}
 July 11th, 1760. }

SIR—The business at which I did myself the honor to call on you this morning, is, in short, this: Mr. Shirley, being appointed Commander-in-Chief in North America, with every usual power from the Crown for carrying on its service, judged it necessary to establish a naval force on Lake Ontario; for which purpose he ordered a number of sailors, carpenters, sawyers, diggers, sail-makers, smiths, and other tradesmen, to be engaged to go to Oswego, to effect the necessary work. A proper number of them were with great difficulty engaged to go, on condition that in case they

* Afterwards Earl of Chatham, then Secretary of State, and Prime Minister.

should be taken prisoners by the enemy, their wages should go on during their captivity, and until their return to New York. During Mr. Shirley's continuance in the command, they were regularly paid their wages, and before he left the command he ordered their wages to be settled up to the 24th of August following, supposing that a reasonable time for their getting home after their finishing the business he had employed them in.

On Mr. Abercrombie's arrival, he ordered all these men to be continued in employ at Oswego, in order not only to finish the vessels already ordered by Mr. Shirley, but to build another brigantine of 14 guns. On Lord Loudoun's arrival, a few weeks after, he approves of the works going on at Oswego, and orders the workmen to be continued in the prosecution of it. Very soon after, viz: on the 14th of August, Oswego was taken, and most of these people taken prisoners, carried to Canada, and from thence to France; and about the latter end of Lord Loudoun's command, some of them returned to New York. On applying to his Lordship for their pay, due, he desired to know who they had contracted with. They answered, General Shirley and his agents; and to them, his Lordship said, they might apply for their pay.

Mr. Abercrombie succeeded his Lordship in the command; they applied to him, but he, having the precedent of his Lordship, would not meddle with the matter, but promised to write to the Ministry for instructions about it. The men remained without any recompense. On Mr. Amherst's coming to the command, applications were made to him, and I believe he wrote to the Ministry about it. He has since seen the real hardships the people have labored under, and that the want of payment of such just debts of the Crown has been a detriment to the service in that country, as it occasioned a want of confidence in the Crown. Mr. Amherst is very willing to do them justice, but as it passed two of his predecessors, he is desirous to have some instructions from hence for his justification.

I would not have troubled you, Sir, with this matter, as I know all money matters properly belong to the Department of the Treasury, or to the Pay-Masters; but the Treasury excuse themselves by sending the appliers to them back to the General in America, and he, for reasons before mentioned, waits instructions from hence. Thus you see, Sir, that the matter being once thrown out of the common channel of business, there is an absolute necessity for the Ministry interposing to bring it into it again; and I believe all that is necessary is a few lines to Mr. Amherst to desire him to appoint proper persons on the spot to inquire into and report to him the just demands of these people in order for payment.

Believe me, Sir, this affair not only hurts the credit of the Crown in America, but has brought almost to ruin a number of worthy people who left good business, purely to serve the Crown, when none else could do it. I am, &c.

Richard Peters to the Earl of Stirling.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1st, 1761.

MY LORD—The gentlemen Commissioners join with me in returning thanks to your Lordship for your obliging letter about the astronomical quadrant. We shall send one of our Surveyors for it who will be able to understand its construction, and how to put the parts together, as well as the uses of it, after he has once heard your Lordship explain the instrument to him.

If the instructions are not with the instrument, I fancy they must have been brought by your father to the Council of Proprietors at Amboy, and left there. It is certain that there are a great many papers and certificates some where or other, which came with the instrument, and it would be a great misfortune if they should not be found.

The Commissioners have adjourned to the first of April. To-day it is expected that the Surveyors will have finished the radius and determined the tangent-point on the circle, as it has been found by calculation. I am, &c.

Henry Drummond to the same.

LONDON, Dec. 12th, 1761.

MY DEAR LORD—I could not omit this opportunity of inquiring after your health, which I was very sorry to hear by a letter from Monse was not so well as I could have wished. I hope you found Lady Stirling and all your family well. I have not time to write you any politics, and refer you to what I wrote Monse.

You will have heard before this reaches you, that all thoughts of an accommodation is at an end, and that not only a continuation of the French war, but likewise one with Spain, is unavoidable. This, you may easily imagine, has fallen the stocks lower than ever they were, even in the time of the Rebellion not excepted, and consequently the scarcity of money greater than ever was known. Three per cent.'s are at 63, and it is the opinion of most people they will greatly lower. * * * * *

My dear Eliza* begs her kind compliments, and joins me in the same to Lady Stirling and the young Ladies. All your friends on this side of the water often remember you in the kindest manner, and all hope you will be here by the time your affair comes on in the House of Lords. I am, &c.

Richard Peters to the same.

PHILADELPHIA, 6th April, 1762.

MY LORD—On Saturday, and not before, the letter from Mr. Hampton, of the 26th of March, copy whereof is on the other side, was left at my house.

* See note "Life of Lord Stirling," p. 50.

It seems to me that the very best way would be to buy off the Elizabeth-town and New Britain rights—since nothing can be done at law with them—for £20 or £30 per hundred, as Hampton writes, and then I can have £8,000 for the tract as it is.

I really do say that Mr. Lardner and I both thought ourselves clear from any offers or treaty about it made by Mr. Hampton on behalf of any of the people of New York. You see in what manner the letter is wrote; as if I had not given them my concluding answer, which I really did in declaring that I would not take one shilling less than £4,500 for the tract in its present condition, and in Hampton's saying he would not give it, nor nobody else.

As for the rioters and the claims, such is the looseness of the law, that an expense would accrue, and as fast as one is driven off, another comes on. It is an endless expense.

Mr. Lardner and I are both extremely uneasy that our multitude of business will not suffer us as yet to sit down and separate what is sold from the unsold; but it shall be done when his affairs will admit his being in town long enough. In the mean time, my Lord, from what passed between you and me, I find myself entangled about this swamp tract, which I foresee will be cut to pieces unless some determination is forthwith taken.

I will not answer Mr. Hampton's letter till next post, when I hope I shall hear from you.

My Lord, Mr. Lardner and I would be glad to raise a sum of money out of this tract for the Proprietors. If we can't sell it for its value, we would likewise preserve the utmost honor with respect to any conversation with your Lordship; and what to do in this embarrassment, I cannot tell. Favor us with your sentiments and advice, and you will oblige us. I am, &c.

Jonathan Hampton to Messrs. Peters and Lardner.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 25th, 1762.

GENTLEMEN—This day I received your favor, the duplicate of the 13th of February last. I let Mr. Parker know the contents of the first, last Friday at Amboy, where I was to have ejectments entered in the Supreme Court against four Swampiers (?) turned to the New Brittainniers, when at the same time the New Brittainniers entered ejectments against many in that neighborhood, and against one that we ejected who talked of coming over to us again, which caused them to eject him. They are surveying it and selling rights every day. They ask but twenty pounds a hundred, and for some they ask ten—by which they have raised a large fund, and are determined to try it on this tract. I expected, by your letter last fall, you would have wrote to Mr. Ogden about it some time ago.

Mr. Livingston & Co. was speaking to me about it the other day, to know if you concluded to let them have it. They were much alarmed by this new mob of gentry, who, after fifty-nine years of fruitless struggle, now threaten harder than ever. Gentlemen, perhaps you don't cast up the con-

tents of this tract right; for Mr. Penn, when last here, sold a tract to one Tichenor, of 1100, and a tract of Mr. Allen's of 500, run 28 chains upon it. This may also cause a dispute for 350 acres; but they will pay you £400, and take it by the survey, be it more or less. Or, if you will warrant the whole bounds of the good right and quit the pine, they will give according to your last letter to me about it—that is, pay you £4,500 in May next. I beg your immediate answer, for May will be here soon. At this, no person knowing the real difficulties, I will warrant, will give more. I am, &c.

Henry Clinton to the Earl of Stirling.

LONDON, November 22, 1762.

MY DEAR LORD—Was I not assured of your Lordship's friendship for me, it would be necessary for me to make many apologies for the trouble I am going to give you; but I know how unnecessary that would be. I wrote to your Lordship last year upon a subject of great consequence to myself, but fear that either that letter was not delivered to you, or yours in answer miscarried. As the first may be the case, I will mention the purport of it. It was to inform your Lordship of the situation I was left in by my father, who by some mistake (for I cannot conceive he intended it,) instead of leaving some little fortune, obliged me by his will to pay \$1,500 I had borrowed of him, and for the present left me nothing but a claim on Government, which I have hitherto made nothing of, and some old parchments which I hope by your Lordship's assistance will be more to my advantage. A letter I received last year from Messrs. Tappender and Tervev, with proposals from their correspondent, Mr. Isaac Mann of New York, occasioned my first letter to your Lordship, and the favor I have to ask of you is that you will give yourself the trouble of inquiring of Mr. Mann the price he will give for the lands he seemed desirous of purchasing. He was misinformed of their quantity, as it appears from the patent they were two thousand acres granted to John Ayscough, and sold by him to my father, as they are recorded in the Secretary's office, Lib. Conveyances, commencing 20th of June, 1750. I must beg leave to refer you to Mr. Banyar, at that office. I must also beg your Lordship will be so good as to give me your opinion of the value of the lands, and advice whether I should sell them or not.

I find likewise among my father's papers, grants to Jacobus Bruyn and George Murray, for 4,000 acres, conveyed by them to John Ayscough, and by him to my father, and recorded in the same book with the 2,000 acres. As I have drafts of each, I beg to refer you to them—if they are not exact, you will forgive it, as I suppose it is no great consequence. Your Lordship will infinitely oblige me if you will let me receive your commands as soon as possible. I set out for Bath to-morrow to recover of a wound received last campaign in Germany. If your Lordship should have commands of your own, you will do me the justice to believe I shall obey them with the greatest pleasure. I am, &c.

P. S.—If Mr. Mann is still inclined to purchase, I should be glad to know his terms, and your Lordship's opinion.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VII.

1854.

No. 2.

TRENTON, January 19th, 1854.

This being the day appointed for the annual meeting of the Society, the members convened in the City Hall at 12 o'clock, M., and the Chair was taken by the Hon. JAMES PARKER, the first Vice President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, Mr. DAVID A. HAYES, and approved.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, the Corresponding Secretary, submitted several letters received since the last meeting : among them being letters from Rev. Geo. J. VAN NESTE, and N. NORRIS HALSTED, Esq., acknowledging their election as members; from Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Regents of the University of New York, and the Antiquarian Society at Worcester, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications; from M. Alexandre Vattemare, of Paris, Joseph Henry, Esq., Secretary of Smithsonian Institution, and Caleb O. Halsted, Esq., of N. Y., accompanying donations; from Rev. George Hale, of Pennington, C. S. Stryker, Esq., of Blawenburg, Hon. Jared Sparks, T. R. Jencks, and others, in relation to the Society's operations.

Mr. Whitehead also reported that he had completed the duty assigned to him in relation to the papers of Governor Belcher; copies, extracts, and abstracts of more than 550 letters having been obtained. He submitted a specimen of the work, and stated that a further examination had confirmed the opinion he had before expressed, that the papers were a most valuable addition to the historical materials of the State. Should these papers be published by the Society in a form corresponding with those of Governor Morris, a considerable quantity of biographical matter in the possession of a gentleman of Boston would be placed at the disposal of the Society. It gave him pleasure to acknowledge his obligations to Theodore Russel Jencks, Esq., of Boston, an honorary member of the Society, for the active part he had taken in supervising the copying of the papers.

The Librarian, Mr. S. H. CONGAR, reported donations received since May; the whole number of additions to the library since the last meeting being 90 volumes, 113 miscellaneous pamphlets, 2 maps, and 38 historical and popular engravings. He reported that the books had all been stamped with the name of the Society, and that notwithstanding the exposed position of the library, at times, since its foundation, he was not aware that more than two or three volumes were missing. The present arrangements would probably prevent any future appropriations by unscrupulous borrowers.

Mr. JAMES ROSS, the Treasurer, reported a balance in the Treasury of \$437.06, but nearly an equal amount was due for the printing of the Periodical of the Society; and there were arrearages due from members amounting to \$2,463.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY submitted the report of the Executive Committee, briefly reviewing the progress of the Society during the year. The Periodical had been continued with its usual variety of interesting matter. As years pass away, the papers which it contains and the matter it preserves will be of increasing value to the historian and antiquarian, and greater patronage was due to it from the people of the State, especially from those interested in its past and future. The Society's library now consists of 1811 bound volumes, and 1978 pamphlets, with maps, paintings and pictures of much historical importance. There are now upon the roll *three hundred and nineteen* resident members, of whom *forty-two* are members for life, by the payment of twenty dollars into the Treasury. It had been found necessary to omit the September meeting of the Society, in consequence of the Committee being unable to secure papers to be read thereat. The report concluded with appropriate reference to the deaths of the Hon. Mahlon Dickerson, Col. Isaac Baldwin, and Hon. James G. King, members of the Society; and in relation to the latter it was stated that,

"Since the organization of the Society it has met with no more severe loss than that which has befallen it in the sudden death of its third Vice-President, Mr. King. He was one of its earliest members, was rarely absent from its meetings, and its zealous, enlightened, prudent, generous, we might say, its enthusiastic friend. He was no more upright as a merchant or banker—no more honorable as a public man—no more generous as a private citizen—than he was zealous as a member of this Society. Although an adopted citizen of our State, it is doubtful whether he has left any behind him more keenly alive to all its high interests—no one who contributed so generously to collect the materials for its future history. Wherever else the works of time may obliterate the traces of his name and services, they should be preserved on the records of the New Jersey Historical Society."

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported that since the last meeting of the Society the first number of the seventh volume of the "Proceedings" had been published, containing Rev. Mr. Tuttle's "Memoir

of Colonel Winds," and other valuable matter, and bringing down the transactions to the present time.

The Common Council of the city of Newark having acquiesced in the proposed publication of their records, dating back to the settlement in 1666, and appropriated a liberal sum towards it, the copy was being made at the expense of the city preparatory thereto; and the Committee were ready to proceed under the resolution of the Society adopted May 20th, 1852, which authorized the issuing of a volume of "Collections," containing the records, so soon as the necessary funds are placed at the disposal of the Committee by private subscription or otherwise.

The attention of the Society was also drawn to the proposed publication of the Analytical Index to the New Jersey Papers in the English Archives, which is new complete. The Legislature having authorized a subscription on the part of the State for as many copies as \$500 will pay for, it seemed both proper and wise to proceed at once with its publication, particularly as the character of the work will necessarily require some time to be expended in preparing it for the press, and in editing it judiciously so that it may be made as useful and comprehensive as possible.

The Society could never be more efficiently employed in advancing the objects it was organized to secure than when facilitating the researches of local and general historians by placing within their reach, in printed volumes, original authentic materials; and the contemplated volume, should it be made to include references to documents on this side of the Atlantic as well as in England, would be of great value by directing to the sources of information, as well as by conveying, in the summary given of the contents of each paper, much that can be available at once.

The Committee, therefore, proposed for the action of the Society, the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Publications be authorized to issue another volume of "Collections," containing an Analytical Index to documents referring to the History of New Jersey in the English Archives, and other depositories, as soon as they may feel warranted by the state of the treasury; adopting such measures for the editing of the volume as they may deem advisable.

A letter was read from ARCHER GIFFORD, Esq., of the Committee charged with collecting biographical information respecting distinguished Jerseymen, stating that what had been said at the last meeting of Dr. Peter Wilson, at one time Professor of Languages in Columbia College, New York—a member of the New Jersey Legislature—reviser of the statutes, &c., has elicited further information, and he hoped at another meeting to present a more perfect biographical sketch of that gentleman, and in the meantime he would be glad to receive communications from any members who might be in possession of any facts respecting his career.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee charged with the management of the Colonial Document Fund, reported that the remaining portions of the

Analytical Index to the New Jersey Documents in the English Archives had been received from Mr. Stevens, the Society's Agent, so that the work is now complete, excepting the transcribing of some of the slips or titles, to correspond with those previously received.

A letter from Mr. Stevens was also submitted, which presented his views in relation to the publication of the Index, and as the object for which the Committee was appointed had been thus secured, they respectfully asked to be discharged—first submitting for the action of the Society the following resolution:

Resolved, That the slips or titles of documents received from Mr. Henry Stevens be transcribed under the direction of the Secretaries so as to correspond with those previously received.

Which was adopted, and the committee discharged.

Mr. DURYEE said, that in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. King, the duty had devolved upon him to furnish a report from the Committee on the Fire-Proof Building.

Immediately after the meeting at Newark last May, the Committee addressed circulars to the members and others interested, desiring their active co-operation, Mr. King enforcing the application by a subscription himself of \$500, to be repeated if necessary—thus showing how deeply he was interested in the success of this enterprise. He regretted to report that these patriotic purposes had met but a limited response, and only four subscriptions, amounting to \$850 had been obtained. A few of the members replied to the circulars, expressing a desire to assist the undertaking, but up to this time very little devotion has been given to the work. A suitable site can be obtained at a reasonable price, and if not secured now, an opportunity will be lost which will not offer again, of a location so entirely adapted to the purpose of the Society, and an effort now would insure this important result. The Committee, therefore, urged immediate action, and a hope was expressed that a sufficient amount would be contributed at once to make sure, at least, of the site for the building. It might not be out of place to indulge on the irreparable loss the Society had suffered in the decease of the Chairman of the Committee. Every interest of the association was dear to him, and yet if any one consideration was more so than another, it was this of procuring a suitable and secure deposit for the archives of the Society; and with the hope that the savor of such influences might carry the enterprise forward successfully and speedily, the Committee submitted their report.

The deaths of Messrs. Dickerson and King having occasioned two vacancies in this Committee, they were filled by the appointment of the Hon. Wm. P. Robeson and Hon. Dudley S. Gregory.

The Committee on Nominations having reported favorably upon names of several gentlemen as new members, they were duly elected.

The Chair appointed the following Standing Committees for 1854:

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS—Messrs. Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington and Wm. B. Kinney.

COMMITTEE ON PURCHASES—Messrs. W. A. Whitehead, Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, S. Alofsen, Samuel H. Congar and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

COMMITTEE ON STATISTICS—Messrs. J. P. Bradley, Dr. S. Congar, Rev. Samuel Starr, John Rodgers and Dr. Lewis Condict.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS—Messrs. D. A. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee and President Maclean.

Messrs. Dr. Carnahan, L. Kirkpatrick and Dr. Congar were appointed a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, who subsequently reported the following, who were thereupon elected:

FOR PRESIDENT—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENTS—Hon. James Parker, Hon. Stacy G. Potts, Hon. Wm. A. Duer.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY—William A. Whitehead.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY—David A. Hayes.

FOR LIBRARIAN—Samuel H. Congar.

FOR TREASURER—James Ross.

FOR EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Archer Gifford, Esq., Rev. Nicholas Murray, D. D., Hon. William L. Dayton, Hon. Daniel Haines, Hon. Henry W. Green, Richard S. Field, Esq., Rev. George W. Doane, D. D., LL. D., Hon. Elias B. D. Ogden, and Rev. Ravaud K. Rodgers.

The Society then took a recess until 3 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 P. M. the Society re-assembled, most of the members of the Legislature and public functionaries being present—Governor PRICE occupying a seat with the President.

Dr. MURRAY, referring to the fact made known in the morning that the arrearages due from members exceeded \$2,400, and to the urgent necessity that called for exertion to raise funds for the fire proof building, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer take measures to collect the outstanding and unpaid dues of the Society, and that the amount collected be appropriated, with such subscriptions as have been and may be made, to the purchase of a site on which a fire proof building may be erected.

Mr. WHITEHEAD remarked that, the annals of most of the States on our sea-board, contain the record of particular voyages or enterprises, having special relation to their first settlement, and important bearing upon their

subsequent history. The names of some of the vessels employed, like the "May Flower" of the Pilgrims, and the "Half Moon" of Hudson, have attained a notoriety which have rendered them household words in their respective districts. Within a few years some interest had been taken by Jerseymen, in perpetuating the name of the bark which brought to our shores the first Governor with his small band of emigrants, the pioneers of those who came directly to the Province from Great Britain, and it was probable that "the good ship Philip" would, in time to come, receive due notice from all our local chroniclers.

But there was another vessel, the record of whose voyage was calculated to excite our warmest sympathies and regrets, and he purposed presenting to the Society some notices of the circumstances connected with the inception and prosecution of the undertaking. He alluded to the "Henry and Francis," on board of which the adventurous GEORGE SCOR embarked in 1685 with his unfortunate and oppressed countrymen, for East Jersey. Every student of our history must have felt interested in him, whose "Model of the Government of East Jersey" contains so much valuable matter, referring to the early settlers of the Province, who cherished such high anticipations of happiness for himself and others, from emigration, but who lived not to realize them, and some particulars respecting him might be acceptable.

He then read a paper, embodying an account of the voyage of the "Henry and Francis," with sketches of some of her passengers, a copy of which was, on motion, requested for publication.

The Hon. JACOB W. MILLER then delivered the Annual Address, his subject being "The Territory of New Jersey: its natural position, power and wealth."

On motion of Mr. HAYES, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Hon. Mr. Miller for his valuable and interesting address, and that he be requested to place a copy at the disposal of the Committee on Publications.

CHIEF JUSTICE GREEN remarked, in substance, that the Society needed not to be reminded that since their last meeting they had lost one of their number, whose place there was none to fill; that although it was not the time or the place for an extended eulogy, yet it was fitting that the Society should place on record some attestation of the regard they entertained for JAMES G. KING. He alluded to his eminent position as a banker, the high reputation of his house being proverbial on both sides of the Atlantic; his usefulness, and the success which marked his career as a member of Congress from New Jersey, the devotion with which he attended to his duties as a citizen; that although not born in New Jersey, with his family connections elsewhere and his business elsewhere, no one could have more zealously promoted the best interests of the State, sustained its benevolent institutions more generously, or attended more assiduously to the calls upon him as a neighbor and friend. In his official visits to the county of Hudson many

opportunities had been offered him of observing how carefully Mr. King discharged his obligations to the community in which he resided. His connection with the Society had ever been of the most effective character. He referred not so much to the liberal pecuniary aid he had extended to its deserving objects, as that might be considered but the natural exhibition of his liberal spirit, as to his earnest interest in its proceedings—his active, cheerful co-operation at all times with those who bore the burdens of the Society. For these and various other reasons which would occur to the minds of the members, it was proper that they should evince their high respect for his character and their deep sense of their loss, by the adoption of such resolutions as might permanently record both. He then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent decease of the Hon. JAMES GORE KING, late a Vice President of this Society, calls for an emphatic expression upon its part of the sense it entertains of the distinguished character and sterling merit of the deceased.

Resolved, That as members of this Society, we, in the first place, acknowledge with grateful pleasure, the warm and efficient interest manifested by the deceased in the success of the Society. And in an especial degree do we acknowledge that hearty, generous and liberal support with which he has aided its purposes and objects from the beginning.

Resolved, That in the eminent success of the deceased in the various departments of life, we witness but the natural result of his high intellectual and moral worth. Characterized as he was, by great public spirit—possessed of a mind highly cultivated and enlarged—marked by an especial earnestness of character and directness of purpose, he has everywhere left upon his cotemporaries in public and private life, the impress of his power, and the benefit of his noble example.

Resolved, That while as Jerseymen we entertain a just pride in the brief but eminently useful career of the deceased as our representative in the councils of the nation, his memory is further honored and endeared to us by his kind spirit and liberal charities towards the benevolent institutions of our State. We feel that as a public man, he was able and patriotic: as a business man, he was energetic and wise: as a private man, he was characterized by all the graces and virtues of a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Society, and that the Corresponding Secretary transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were seconded by Bishop DOANE, who said:

MR. PRESIDENT—I rise to second the resolutions, which have been so eloquently enforced by the Chief Justice of our State; and I do so with a sorrowful and sacred pleasure. It is a pleasure, among the highest which our nature knows, to bear its testimony to departed excellence; and deeper, in proportion to the elevation of its virtues, and the comprehension of their influence. But it mixes itself with sorrow at the sense of their departure: and we feel the woe, as we recount the graces which adorned the loved and lost. To me, this is emphatically a sacred sorrow. I bore to our departed

friend a relation the most sacred. At my last visit but one to the place of his abode, and to the church of his delight, I had the satisfaction, which only Christian pastors know, to administer to him for the first time, that Holy Sacrament, which is the Christian's highest joy and most abiding consolation. And one of the very latest acts of his beautiful life, so beautiful in piety and charity to all mankind, was the invitation, on my next annual visit, to the hospitality of his delightful home. Though but a short week intervened between his message and the enjoyment which it offered me, it overran his life; and, before the Sunday came, I had discharged the last sad offices of our religion, to all in him that could be mortal. You will feel, with me, Mr. President, and members of this Society, when I add my testimony to that of our distinguished friend, who proposed the resolutions now before us. He has sketched, with truth and power and beauty, the public character of our departed brother. I knew him rather in his private life; and I never knew a man who, in all its offices and relations, was more to be admired. His daily life was all instinct with charities and courtesies. And there was this in him, which perfectly sustains us in our tribute to his memory, that all, who knew him, owned it.

In Mr. King, we had a Jerseyman indeed. Not born here, not connected here, not doing business here, yet there was not one among us who had our interests more deeply at his heart; and I have looked with admiration on the man, that, for two and twenty years, could leave the great commercial emporium of our western world, the prestige of his position, and the confidence and admiration of his fellow-citizens, to cast in his lot with us; and be, in heart and soul, in name and vote, a Jerseyman.

Mr. President, it was my privilege and pleasure to know him well; to share with him in his domestic, sacred joys; to mark the daily beauty of his life; to see him ripening and mellowing, for that glorious garner of our God, to which, too soon for us, he has been taken. But, to attempt the full delineation of his character, would be, to you who know him, to fall far below his mark; and to do him, with you who knew him not, a rank injustice. I leave his honorable name, and sacred memory, to you, in the apt words of our distinguished fellow-citizen, and close what I have now to say, in the inimitable language of an inimitable man—language, which all of you, who knew him, will allow, was true to the very letter:

"His life was gentle; and the elements
So mixed within him that nature might stand up
And say to the world, THIS WAS A MAN."

The resolutions were then adopted.

After some appropriate remarks by Chief Justice GREEN, seconded by Hon. JACOB W. MILLER, who alluded to the long and distinguished career of the deceased, it was

Resolved, That the New Jersey Historical Society records with especial regret the death of the Hon. MAHLON DICKERSON, late a member of this Society, whose virtues in private life, and patriotism, evinced in his public ser-

VICES through a long series of years, will ensure the perpetuation of his name among those of the distinguished sons of New Jersey.

The Society then adjourned to meet at NEWARK on the third Thursday of May.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAID BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 19TH, 1854.

From M. Alexandre Vattemare.

CENTRAL AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
LIT. EXCHANGES, 96 RUE DE CLICHY,
PARIS, June 28th, 1853. }

DEAR SIR—I received your letter, of the 9th of this month, with the greatest gratification; for, receiving no reply to the two letters I wrote to you since my return to Paris, I thought that your Society, who was one of the kindest and most constant friends to my system, ever since 1848, and who was the only medium through which I was so happy to communicate my grateful feelings towards your good and noble State, had also withdrawn its kindness and patronage from the humble, but devoted to the last, missionary of our great cause of intellectual union of nations. You may therefore, have an idea of my happiness on recognizing your handwriting among the letters I received the day before yesterday.

Will you be so kind, at the next meeting, as to present my respectful compliments to the members of the Society, and to assure them of my sincerest devotion to the interest and welfare of the Society, and that they will always find me most happy to use my humble efforts to provide them with every thing they may want in the prosecution of their scientific labors for the promotion of knowledge, happiness and good will among the people of New Jersey. All you have to do, is to let me know what you want. I beg of you to believe, dear sir, that nothing could shake the resolution I took, ever since my first visit to your State, to do every thing to serve it. Whether my motives are or are not appreciated by the present generation, my perseverance and my devotion to this good cause will last as long as it will please Divine Providence to keep me this side of my grave.

You may have had specimens of my courageous perseverance. For, ever since 1850, I wrote and transmitted many valuable works to Trenton. In February, 1851, I took the liberty of writing to his Excellency, the Governor, transmitting to him a copy of the Appendix to my Report to Congress, informing him, at the same time, that I had a number of valuable works, amounting to about 200 volumes, and that I was only waiting for his orders to transmit them to America. But, alas, I received no answer!

No doubt my letter did not reach His Excellency. In 1852, during my official visit to the Netherlands, at a public meeting in the University of Leyden, I made an appeal to the personal and patriotic feelings of the Dutch towards the distant brethren of New Brunswick. This appeal was most cheerfully received. On the 18th of December, I addressed, from Amsterdam, to the honorable President of Rutgers College a case of books forwarded to me by the Minister of the Interior of Holland, containing a series of valuable Dutch volumes, the voluntary and personal contribution of professors and private individuals of Leyden to their kindred colleagues of New Brunswick.

* * *

Now, my dear sir, allow me to make, through you, an appeal to the patriotism and liberality of the members of the Historical Society, to the Legislature and people of New Jersey to help to make their alcove in the American library of Paris, already well provided, as complete as possible in works published in the State or about the State, from the most indifferent pamphlet to the most valuable publication. Let every one bring his stone for the erection of this splendid monument to the genius of your great and glorious nation. No other motive, than the desire of showing America in all its beauties and merits, stimulates my ardor in the formation of this library. Every true and patriotic American will appreciate my efforts, and at that time, not very distant perhaps, when I shall be no more, they will pay justice to my intentions, and say "he was a truly disinterested friend of our country."

I beg of you, my dear sir, to inform, as usual, the Executive of the State of what you shall have received, through me, in the name of France, Belgium and Holland, tokens of friendship placed in the hands of the Society as a new evidence of the good will of those nations towards New Jersey, and for the promotion of knowledge among the people of this State. For you know that the adopted rules of the Agency for International Exchanges, prescribe that every thing must be done through the Executive of the States. And this is the reason why I would not send you personally any thing in exchange for your own donations. But the result of your liberality returns to your State; whence donors inscribe their names as public benefactors both at home and abroad.

With great respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most devoted friend and humble servant,

ALEXANDRE VATTEMARE.

JULY 3d.—The list of the works, 30 in number, destined for the use of your Society, is here inclosed. The parcel containing these works will be forwarded this week. Among their number I would call respectfully your attention to "*The Unie von Brussel*," or the Declaration of Independence, a folio document, containing the *fac-simile* of the members of the "*Etats Generaux*," assembled at Brussel on the 9th of January, 1577, a most valuable document, accompanying the Proceedings and Resolutions of said Assembly during the years 1576 and 1577.

WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Esq. Cor. Sec. N. J. Hist. Soc.

From C. S. Stryker, Esq.

BLAWENBURGH, N. J., June 13th, 1853.

It is to be deeply regretted that the Society should find it so difficult to continue the publication of the Periodical; it certainly must arise for the want of correct appreciation of the valuable information which is conveyed to the public through its columns. Much interesting and valuable knowledge in regard to the early history of our State and of the men who lived and acted at that period, which, probably, never would have been known, is brought to light through the instrumentality of the Society. The future historian and delving antiquarian will, doubtless, feel themselves greatly indebted to the Society for the timely rescue from oblivion it made of the comparatively *little* that is left of the history of New Jersey in past centuries. In view of this important fact, it is much to be regretted, that every individual who has the honor of being a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, does not feel the importance of contributing of his influence and means in aiding the Society in carrying out its original and legitimate object, and not suffer it to waste its energies in a kind of pecuniary consumption.

* * * * *

With sentiments of respect

I remain yours,

C. S. STRYKER.

Members Elected

JANUARY 19TH, 1854.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Henry C. Carey, *Burlington*,
John R. Chapin, *Newark*,
Rev. Jonathan F. Stearns, D. D. *Newark*,
Winslow L. Whiting, “

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

William H. Maxwell, *New York*.

HONORARY MEMBER.

James Lenox, *New York*.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 19TH, 1854.

From the Hist. Society of Pennsylvania—Address delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, at the Celebration of the 170th Anniversary of the Landing of Penn, on the First Constitution and Government of the State of Pennsylvania. By Robert T. Conrad.

From the New Bedford City Library—First Annual Report of the Trustees of the New Bedford City Library. City Document. New Bedford: 1858.

From Samuel G. Drake—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal, for July, 1858. Vol. VII, No. 3 and 4, and Vol. VIII, No. 1.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. V.

From Thos. S. Allison—Acts of the Seventy-seventh Legislature of the State of New Jersey, and Ninth under the New Constitution. 1853.

From John R. Burnet—Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Documents of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb to the Legislature of the State of New York: for the year 1852.

American Annals of the Deaf and Dumb; edited by Luzerne Rae, under the direction of W. W. Turner of Connecticut, H. P. Peet of New York, I. S. Brown of Indiana, Executive Committee. Vol. V. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. October, 1852; January, 1853; July, 1853.

Eulogy on Thomas Jefferson, pronounced at Richmond, July 11, 1826: by John Tyler.

Speech of William Cost Johnson, on the Sub-Treasury Bill, Oct. 12, 1837.

From the Department of State of the U. S.—Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States: being the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress: begun and held in the city of Washington, December 1, 1851.

The Miscellaneous Documents of the House of Representatives, during the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

Executive Documents, Thirty-second Congress, First Session. Vols. I. II. (Part 1, 2 and 3,) III, IV, (and Part 2,) V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV, XV.

The Miscellaneous Documents of the Senate of the United States, being the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

Journal of the Senate of the United States of America, being the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress; begun and held in the city of Washington, December 1, 1851, in the Seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

The Reports of Committees of the Senate of the United States, during the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress, in two volumes.

Executive Documents, printed by order of the Senate of the United States, during the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress, 1851-2 : in 16 volumes. Vols. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and Part 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, made during the First Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

Senate Documents, First Session, Thirty-first Congress. Vols. 11 and 12.

Documents printed by order of the Senate of the United States, during the Special Session of the Senate, begun and held at the city of Washington, March 4th, 1851. Vol. 1 and 8.

Report of a Geological Survey of Wisconsin; Iowa and Minnesota; and incidentally of a portion of Nebraska Territory. Made under Instructions from the United States Treasury Department. By David Dale Owen, U. S. Geologist.

Illustrations to the Geological Report of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. Philadelphia. 1852.

From Peter Force—Supplement to "Grinneff Land." Read at the ordinary meeting of the National Institute. July, 1853. By Peter Force.

From the Regents of N. Y. University—Documentary History of the State of New York. Vol. 3 and 4.

Catalogue of the Cabinet of Natural History of the State of New York, and of the Historical and Antiquarian Collection annexed thereto. Albany. 1858.

From Richard S. Field—Address before the surviving members of the Constitutional Convention of the State of New Jersey. Delivered February 1st, 1828, on the occasion of their First Annual Meeting. By Richard S. Field.

From the Commissioners of the Patent Office—Patent Office Reports; or, Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1851. Part I—Arts and Manufactures. Part II—Agriculture. Washington. R. Armstrong. Printed 1852.

From Israel D. Andrews—The Report of Israel D. Andrews, Consul of the United States for Canada and New Brunswick, on the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Colonies, and upon the trade of the Great Lakes and Rivers; also Notices of the Internal Improvements in each State, &c. Ex. Doc. No. 112. 32d Congress—1st Session. And Maps.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. Vol. 5. January-June, 1858. No. 49.

From Rev. Nicholas Murray—Men and Things as I saw them in Europe. By Kirwan. New York. 1858.

From A. D. Bache—Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the progress of that work during the year ending 1851. With Maps.

From Hon. Geo. H. Brown—The Congressional Globe, containing the Debates and Proceedings of the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress. Volume 26th. And

The Appendix to the Congressional Globe, for the Second Session, 32d Congress, containing Speeches, State Papers, &c.

From Benjamin F. French—Historical Memoirs of Louisiana, from the first settlement of the Colony to the departure of Gov. O'Reilly, in 1770; with Historical and Biographical Notes. Forming the fifth of the series of Historical Collections of Louisiana. By Benjamin Franklin French.

From Hon. J. W. Miller—The Congressional Globe; containing the Debates and Proceedings of the Second Session of the Thirty-second Congress.

Appendix to the Congressional Globe for the Second Session of 32d Congress. Vols. 26 and 27.

From Caleb O. Halsted—The Documentary History of the State of New York, arranged under the direction of the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State. By B. O'Callaghan, M. D. 4 vols. Quarto.

From R. Nichols, Esq.—Speech of Henry Clay on taking up his Compromise Resolutions in Senate, February, 1850.

A full Report of the Trial of Dr. Achilli for Seduction and Adultery.

From Geo. W. Riggs—The Narrative of Alver Nunez Cabeca de Vaca. Translated by Buckingham Smith. Washington. 1851.

From David A. Hayes—Poll List of Voters in the township of Newark in 1812, 18, 14 and 15.

From James Lenox—Voyages from Holland to America, A.D. 1632 to 1644. By David Peterson de Vries. Translated from the Dutch by Henry C. Murphy. New York. 1853.

From Belgium, France and Holland, per M. Vattemare—Critical Observations on the book entitled Conditional and Productive causes of Ideas. By Gruyer. Paris. 1848.

On the Society of the Belgian literary men. Brussels. 1849.

On Spiritualism in the 19th century. By Guyer.

The New Constitution of New York for 1847, with a Commentary by Jottrant. Brussels. 1847.

Pantheon of usual Laws: Law and Regulation of the Superannuation Fund. Brussels. 1851.

Project of a Law on Patents.

Project of a Law on Industrial Ownership. Brussels. 1852.

Brief Refutation of the extensive Report of the Committee of Belgian Patents.

Constitution of an Industrial Nobility, by means of the Fabrication Marks. By Jobard. Brussels. 1846.

Question of Flanders. Brussels. 1849.

On the means fit for restraining Syphilitic Disease. 1848.

On the Structure and Disease of the Conjunctive. [By J. Losen. 1816.

Priority Patents. Project of a Law. 1849.

On the Police for Deaths and Burials. Brussels. 1843.

On the means of Collecting and Employing Manure. By Schmitt. Leige. 1850.

Congress of Economists, convened at Brussels. 1847.

Congress of Public Hygiene. 1851.

Establishment and Working of a Public Slaughter-house at Ixeles. 1850.

Inspection of Parish Roads. By Vergote. Brussels. 1848.

Practical Instruction for the Construction of Sewers. Brussels. 1852.

Measures of Public Hygiene.—Salubrious Works. Brussels; 1851.

Public Hygiene. Parish of Besike.

Public Hygiene. Documents relative to the Cleaning of Insalubrious Places. Brussels. 1850.

On the Institution of Provision and Mutual Assistance. Brussels. 1847.

Furnaces of a New System. By Lambert Mons. 1845.

Journal of Economists. Abstract by Treaschling. Brussels. 1844.

Biographical Notice on the Baron of Reiffenberg. By Treaschling. Brussels. 1850.

Biographical Notice on Gr. B. Craan.

Bibliographical Researches on the Prognostics of Time. 1849.

On the Influence of Marshes on Health and the Duration of Life. 1848.

On Taxes and their Relation with Agriculture.

New Considerations on the Income Tax.

Historical Bibliography of the Statistics in France. 1851.

Historical Bibliography of the Statistics in Germany. 1851.

Essay on the General Statistics of Belgium. 1844.

Statistics of the Kingdom of Bavaria.

On Births in the city of Brussels.

General Census—Population. 1845.

On the Increasing of the Population in Belgium from 1831 to 1840.

On the Movement of the Civil Estate in Belgium—1841 to 1844.

New Tables of Mortality of Belgium.

Popular Songs. By Volksgangen. Brussels. Containing 6 Plates. 1852.

Popular Museum of Belgium. (Series of 38 Historical and Popular Engravings).

Popular Library. Reading Book by Herpin. Paris. 1833.

“ “ Elementary Notions on Land Measuring. By Herpin. Paris. 1833.

Popular Dialogues on Rural Right. By De Nalsure. Paris. 1833.

Historical Annual for 1837. Paris. 1836.

Republic and Parties. By L. Lefranc. 1848–52.

Health Cookery. Prevention of Disease. 1832.

Code of Ecclesiastical Laws. By Dupuz, Advocate. 1842.

On Individual Sovereignty. By Ricard. Paris. 1850.

Small Agricultural Catechism. 1842.

Tullii Ciceronis de Legibus. Gottenge. 1804.

Introduction to the Study of Political Economy. By Urbain. Paris. 1833.

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Receipts and Disbursements of the N. J. Historical Society,
From Jan. 20, 1853, to Jan. 19, 1854.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
From Members, for dues, &c.,	\$243 00	For expenses, Belcher Papers,	\$84 75
" Rev. Geo. J. Van Neste,		" Purchases for Library,	48 33
(Cor. Mem.) donation,	5 00	" Incidentals for do.	13 50
" Sales Vol. I, Society's Coll.,	2 00	" General Incidentals,	53 31
" Vol. II, do.	9 00	" Commission on \$235 50,	25 55
" Vol. III, do.	3 30		
" Vol. IV, do.	62 60		
Total Receipts,	324 90	Total expenses,	229 98
Balance on hand, as per Annual		Balance on hand, Jan. 18, 1854,	437 08
Report, Jan. 20, 1853,	341 79		
	<u>\$666 69</u>		<u>\$666 69</u>

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES ROSS, *Treasurer N. J. Hist. Soc.*

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find them correct, and the balance remaining in his hands to be four hundred and thirty-seven dollars and six cents, (\$437 06.)

PETER S. DURYEE, }
 JOHN R. WEEKS, } *Committee.*

JANUARY 18, 1854.

THE IRON STATE: ITS NATURAL POSITION, POWER AND WEALTH.

ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE

THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY,

AT ITS

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD IN TRENTON, ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 19TH, 1854,

BY HON. JACOB W. MILLER.

Address.

TERRITORIAL POSITION is one of the elements of national power, and the geographical features of a country give direction to the labor, and tone to the character, of its inhabitants. Nature, governed by unerring laws, is superior to art, and man, with all his wisdom, must yield to the works of his Creator. Climate and soil, rivers and mountains, oceans and continents, contract or expand the enterprise of man, and control the destiny of nations. History is not always true to nature. It yields to man and his works more credit than they deserve, by representing that the power and prosperity of a country are but the results of association and government, and that national wealth is created by the labor and craft of its inhabitants. Under its flattering teachings we are brought to look upon a land, teeming with the richest productions of nature, and supporting by its bounty millions of free and happy people, as only a work of art, wrought out by political economy, and sustained by the administration of civil authority. In our exaltation we overlook the true sources of prosperity. We forget that national wealth is drawn from material nature; that a genial climate gives health and vigor to population; that the soil which man treads as dust beneath his feet, provides him with food, and clothes him with raiment; that the mountains are store-houses of inexhaustible treasures; that the rivers, the natural channels of trade, give value to the productions of art; that oceans are the great highways of commerce, and that upon the wings of the wind are borne the rich profits which build up and sustain magnificent cities.

Men and governments, war and politics, do not make up all of history. They are but the actors and the shifting scenes in the great drama of national life. Generations of men come and go; social and political institutions, ever changing, rapidly pass away; but the *Land* upon which they

lived and moved, remains as fixed as the everlasting hills. And Nature, as bountiful as her Creator, ever exists to supply from her inexhaustible fountains, the wants of men, and to bestow wealth upon the nations.

While it is our duty and our pride to collect and record each old stirring legend and traditionary story, portraying the heroism and virtues of our ancestors, and never to forget the history of those glorious institutions under whose shelter we now enjoy personal and political liberty; let us not be unmindful of the *Land*, that rich inheritance, which God in his providence has given to us for our home and for our country. "It is a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills, a land of wheat and barley, a land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness, thou shalt not lack any thing in it, a land whose stones are iron, and out of whose hills thou mayest dig brass."

The Territory of New Jersey has a peculiar history of its own. It antedates our political annals. It carries us back into the freedom of Nature, when this broad continent in all its vastness, and wealth, was unappropriated to the use of civilized man, either as private property or public domain. It informs us when and by whom, and under what circumstances, the territory, afterwards called New Jersey, was first selected from the vast domain, and by fixed boundaries, appropriated for separate ownership and government. It teaches us that title to the land preceded the right to govern its inhabitants; that deeds were before constitutions and that private grants gave immunities to property, which survived the prerogative of the royal grantor; and which are still preserved by constitutional law, as the sacred and inviolable rights of freemen. It was by and through these old land title-deeds, that the colonists acquired right to, and fixed the boundaries of, those thirteen several territories, which now constitute the Atlantic States of our Union.

Had the territory of New Jersey been acquired by conquest, and its boundaries settled by border wars; had its mountain passes and river banks been the scenes of bloody conflicts, with the aboriginal owners; then our early history would have been written in traditionary lays, and in legendary song, giving name and distinction to hills and valleys, by their association with the heroic deeds of our ancestors; but a land acquired by fair purchase, with no higher origin than a parchment deed, we must be content to write its annals in humble prose. Yet the history of such a land is not destitute of interest. The peaceful efforts of man, to subdue physical nature to his use, is a contest which approaches the heroic. It is the conflict of labor, single-handed, unaided by capital, and without the facilities of art, making its first onset upon stern nature, and writing its own history upon the soil, in those great landmarks of fallen forests and cultivated fields, and in deep mines of the mountains.

There is a history written by the sword; in blood: there is also a history written by the hand of labor, with the sweat of the brow; the former is preserved by art and poetry; the latter is impressed upon the soil of the valleys, and engraved upon the iron rocks of the mountains, and illustrated by the rich and varied productions of the land. The former may administer to the pride and glory of a people; but the latter teaches us the true prin-

ciple of political progress, by recording the results of labor and enterprise, as they are developed in the gradual improvements, and in the advancing prosperity of the country.

On the 24th of June, 1664, James, Duke of York, by one of those ordinary instruments, known to the common law for the conveyance of lands, granted the soil, and fixed the boundaries of the country which now forms the State of New Jersey. By the same deed, which conveyed title to the land, was also granted the prerogative of government; and if allegiance could be made the subject of bargain and sale, his royal highness under authority from his brother, King Charles, by a parchment deed of lease and release, gave both territorial identity, and political existence to a State.

The land is still held under the title granted by this deed, and according to its general boundaries; so that the territorial jurisdiction of the State, and the private land-titles of its people are derived from the same source. Thus did the Merry Monarch of England, to gratify a passing whim, or to reward a favorite of the Court, or perhaps to rid himself of an urgent creditor, give geographical position to one of the independent States of our Union, and transferred to the possession of our fathers that goodly land, upon which they afterwards erected those noble civil institutions, which now protect and defend the life, liberty and property of Jerseymen.

This incongruous association of title to the lands, with authority to govern the people, formed by the grants to which I have alluded, is a singular feature in our provincial history. It exerted a controlling influence over the settlements and progress of the colony, and gave a peculiar character to its laws and social institutions. Out of it grew the proprietary government, which for a time divided the colony into two separate political jurisdictions, each with their local government, creating sectional customs and feelings, the influences of which are not yet entirely lost. Yet, in and through this conflicting and confused system of deeds and concessions of proprietary rights and civil authorities, we must trace our territorial, legislative and judicial history, extracting from old deeds, obsolete statutes, and forgotten decisions, many a principle of law and government, which now gives security to our property, and protection to our liberty. This task has already been ably performed by two worthy members of this Society, and the results of their labors given to the public in those two most valuable volumes, "East Jersey under the Proprietary Governments," and "The Provincial Courts of New Jersey."

The political portion of the grant was destined to a different fate. The contract conveying the property in the soil, survived the grant of civil government over the people. While neither war nor revolution disturbed the *title* to lands derived from the king, his authority to transfer the allegiance of his subjects, although acquiesced in for a time, was never acknowledged by freemen, and was finally scattered to the winds, as a baseless assumption of power, in the storm of the revolution.

The royal grantor lost his throne, and died in exile. And the American people, on the very soil which he granted, wrested by war from the hands of his most powerful successor, all right of government over the territory;

yet the parchment deed of James, Duke of York, survived both events, and still exists a respected muniment of title to all lands within the boundaries of New Jersey. Thus, we see written in our territorial history, and recorded with our title-deeds, that great conservative principle, now the organic law of the Union,—the sacred right of private property, and the inviolability of legal contracts.

It should be noted in our annals that the territory of New Jersey was acquired by purchase and not by aggression; that it was neither wrested from the Crown of England, nor stolen from the Indians; but that every acre of the wide domain is held by legal tenure, unstained by blood, and unpolluted with fraud. It is to this land, thus acquired, and thus holden, that I would call your attention.

The Territory of New Jersey—its natural position, power and wealth; these, together with some old chronicles, rescued from the impending rubbish, under which time buries memory, shall be the subject of my address, and will, I trust, be an appropriate offering to the historic Muse who presides over our Institution.

THE POSITION OF NEW JERSEY is one of great natural beauty, and of immense power and influence. With the ocean in front, and flanked on either side by two noble rivers, her territory, well defined and defended, stretches from the sea-board to the blue ridge. To the north, are mountains clothed in forest and rugged in rock, but these rocks give covering to endless accumulations, preferable to the mines of Potosi and Golconda; for zinc, copper and iron are masters over gold and diamond, and create the highest of all productions, the strong arm, the bold heart, the energetic enterprise of freedom. Between the mountains, are vallies waving with the benediction of Ceres, and orchards bending under the luscious gifts of Pomona, while industry seats herself upon every rill, and the air is vocal with the sounds of the hammer, the wheel, and the axe. To the south, the land assumes a less rigid aspect; meadows stretch far and wide, and the pastoral scenes of Acadia are renewed. On mountain, valley and meadow, the house of prayer forms a leading feature in the landscape, and from every town and village, tall spires point to the upward path of pure morality and fervent piety, while court-houses proclaim the empire of law, and numberless poles announce the universal reign of liberty.

Our position thus secures to us the advantages of foreign commerce and the facilities of internal trade. It is true that our two powerful neighbors have almost monopolized the first, but they cannot deprive us of our locality. And New York and Philadelphia, although outside of our boundaries, afford to us the two best markets in the country. The barrel may be tapped at both ends, but *the barrel* is still *our own*, to be filled or emptied at our pleasure, according to the demand and the supply.

Our geographical situation is also one of national consequence. I speak not of the political influence, which extent of territory and population may give in the administration of the general government, but of that power which accrues to a state from its connection with the great events of history.

from its position in the struggle for liberty, in the march of empire, and in the development of national wealth. It was not accident, that made New Jersey the "Flanders" of America; it was not choice, that made her soil the battle-field of the revolution; it was the central position of her territory which exposed it to the shock of war, and for a time converted it into a broad highway for the tramp of armies. The position which she held in war, she is entitled to enjoy in peace. She still controls the road from New York to Philadelphia, over which in 1776, the car of war rolled from the Hudson to the Delaware, but now the great thoroughfare of travel and of commerce, over which two great cities daily transport their merchandise, and nightly send a portion of their weary population for repose among the green hills of Jersey. And along that line of battle-fields, where armies fought for the empire of America, now peacefully pass the rich and varied products of thirteen free States, whose independence was *there* achieved. Our territory lies between the ocean and the coal-beds of Pennsylvania, and also commands the shortest line of travel from the western lakes. And at this moment, vast accumulations of products from mines, land and forests, are pressing upon our western boundary, for a right of way over our soil to the markets on the seaboard. This right of way is part of our great freehold estate, is incident to the public domain, and belongs to the people of New Jersey in their sovereign capacity.

The roads of a country constitute part of its wealth. They increase productions, stimulate labor and enterprise, and give facility to trade and business. Modern invention has given to local roads a more extended use, and clothed them with a national character. Commerce, formerly confined to ships, and conveying its wares upon rivers and oceans, now with the steam-engine claims empire over the land, and upon the railroad track sends mighty cargoes of merchandize, and armies of men from city to city and from State to State.

The territory of New Jersey forms a controlling section in those great inland ways of commerce. And this control over the right of way is ours for the great purposes of trade, and for the general welfare; it is ours for improvement and progress, for the development of the natural wealth of the land, and for the encouragement of the labor and enterprise of its people. But while it is our privilege to possess this right, and our duty to improve it for the benefit of our own State, let us not forget that it is also an instrument committed to our hands, for the advancement of the power and prosperity of the whole Union. Let us remember that our railroads are but links in that great chain of internal improvements, which, stretching along the whole extent of the Atlantic coast, and passing far out toward the west, is soon destined to reach the shores of the Pacific, binding together states and cities, towns and people, by the strong ties of social and commercial relations, and uniting all in a closer union of national feeling, interest and sentiment.

New Jersey has done much for internal improvement, and our roads and canals, constructed under the authority of our Legislature, by the enterprise and capital of our citizens, compare favorably with those of our sister States.

Yet we have not improved the advantages of our position to their full extent; we have looked more to present profit than to future advancement, and our system partakes more of the character of private business, than of public enterprise.

With the advancing prosperity of the country, and the increasing demand for new facilities of travel and transportation, our position will enable us to build and maintain the most useful and the most profitable roads upon the continent. These great thoroughfares will not only give to New Jersey a commanding influence over the internal commerce of the whole country, but will also enable her to improve to their full extent, her own rich, but neglected fields, of mineral and agricultural wealth, by giving to every farmhouse, and forge, and workshop, the inestimable advantage of rapid and cheap transportation, by making every mountain pass echo with the roar of the passing trains, and by bringing each homestead from Cape May to Sussex within the sound of the locomotive's whistle. For these advantages, when we enjoy them, we shall be indebted to our territorial position, to be secured and improved, or wasted and lost, according to the policy we may adopt.

But New Jersey has other treasures besides that of the right of way over its surface. With many varieties of soil and exposure, warmed by a sun whose temperate rays render the climate neither too hot nor too cold, and refreshed by clear cold mountain breezes, tempered by the milder air of the ocean, the land produces all kinds of useful grain, brings forth the earliest products of the spring, and ripens the most luscious fruits of autumn, while the variegated scenery, and accessible elevations, invite the stranger to take up his abode upon the hill-side or in the valley, and bind the heart of every Jerseyman to the home of his fathers. Nature has dealt bountifully with us; there are also treasures beneath the soil, and where the rocks forbid the plough, and where the sterility of the land rejects vegetation, there, beneath the barren and rugged surface, in deep broad veins are deposited vast treasures of rich and valuable minerals.

A range of rough and broken hills, extending through the counties of Passaic, Sussex and Morris, and passing off into Warren and Hunterdon, mark the rich mineral regions of New Jersey. These hills are made accessible on all sides, through gorges and valleys, formed by numerous mountain streams, the head waters of the Passaic, the Raritan, and the Musconetcong, which afford by their perennial supply and rapid descent, a cheap and never-failing water power.

But a few years ago, the traveler in passing up and down these water courses, would have seen little to attract his attention, except here and there, a forsaken excavation in the mountain side, disturbing its rugged soil by fragments of up-torn rock, and old ruins of massive stone walls, surrounded by heaps of cinders, marking the spot, on the banks of some stream, where forge and furnace in times long gone by, converted the ores of those mountains into iron and steel. These old mines and forges have traditions of their own. Their discovery, the character of those who first opened and worked them, their early progress and success, their subsequent falling off

and failure, the manner in which their advantages were appreciated in war and neglected in peace, would form a most useful chapter of political economy, teaching by time and experience that which theories cannot anticipate. I have neither the time nor the ability to perform this task, but I must content myself with gathering a few of the broken fragments, which lie scattered upon the surface of this unworked mine of historic lore.

About the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the manufacture of iron was yet in its infancy, before the mines of Wales had felt the effect of English capital, when Birmingham was yet a town of little note, and Liverpool just rising into commercial importance, a vessel from a foreign port discharged a small cargo upon one of the London docks. The quality of the importation attracted the attention of mechanics and ship-builders, and its superiority over everything of the kind then manufactured in England, was noticed by all. This strange but appreciated cargo, was *Jersey Iron*, made from ore dug from the mountains of Sussex. The mine, which supplied this first importation of American bar iron into England, still exists; and although long neglected, has lately been re-opened, and under the direction of its enterprising owners, again yields its rich ores for the use of the country. This mine is a type of many others of equal importance, and its history will illustrate the progress of the iron business of New Jersey, through years of changing success and adversity, up to its present improved condition.

Fifty years after the grant of the territory of New Jersey, by the Duke of York to Carteret and Berkley, and when the House of Stuart had ceased to reign over England and her American Colonies, a man who had been a favorite at the court of the dethroned monarch, but uncorrupted by its vices, became a freeholder in New Jersey. He was a statesman, and a philanthropist. His name is perpetuated by one of the largest and richest States in the Union, and his principles of moral and social government were deeply impressed upon one half of our State. And although his mission to America was the great work of establishing upon the New Continent an empire of peace, liberty and law, he was not unmindful of the natural wealth of the country, and the lands of New Jersey did not fail to attract his attention. On the 10th of March, 1714, by a warrant from the Council of Proprietors, he acquired title to a large tract of land, situated among the mountains, then of Hunterdon, now of Sussex county, and WILLIAM PENN became the owner of one of the richest mines of iron ore in New Jersey. This mine, since called Andover, was opened and worked to a considerable extent, as early as 1760. Forges and furnaces, the ruins of which are still visible, were erected for smelting ore, and making it into bar iron. Tradition reveals to us, that the products of these works were carried upon pack-horses and carts down the valley of the Mosconetcong, to a place on the Delaware called Durham, and from thence transported to Philadelphia in boats, which were remarkable for their beauty and model, and are known as Durham boats to this day.

At the breaking out of the Revolution, the Andover Iron Works had acquired sufficient importance to command public attention; before that period

most of their iron had been exported to the mother country, and there used for government purposes. But now steel and cannon balls were required for the use of the confederated Colonies, and the iron ores of New Jersey were to be put under requisition for the defence of the liberties of the people. "And the Andover Iron Works were ordered to be put in blast, for the purpose of procuring iron to be made into steel, it being represented that Iron made at the said works, is the most proper of any in America for that purpose." But unfortunately for the public service, Andover was under the control of the enemy. Its owners were enjoying the protection of the British army in Philadelphia, and all its iron had been converted into hostile steel. This emergency produced the following resolution :

"In Congress of the Confederation of the
 "United States of America. }
 "Thursday, January 15th, 1778."

"The Board of War brought in a report; whereupon, resolved, That the
 "Board of War be authorized to direct Colonel Flower to make a con-
 "tract with Mr. Whitehead Humphreys, on the terms of the former
 "agreement, or such other as Colonel Flower shall deem equitable, for
 "making of steel, for the supply of the Continental Artificers, and works
 "with that necessary article; and as the iron made at the Andover
 "Works only, will with certainty answer the purpose of making steel,
 "that Colonel Flower be directed to apply to the Government of New
 "Jersey to put a proper person in possession of these works, (the same
 "belonging to persons who adhere to the enemies of these States) upon
 "such terms as the Government of the State of New Jersey shall think
 "proper; and that Colonel Flower contract with the said person for such
 "quantity of iron, as he shall think the service requires.

"Resolved, That a letter be written by the Board of War, to the Gov-
 "ernor and Council of the State of New Jersey, setting forth the pecu-
 "liarity of the demand for these works, being the only proper means of
 "procuring iron for steel, an article without which the service must irre-
 "parably suffer; and that the said Governor and Council be desired to
 "take such means as they shall think most proper, for putting the said
 "works in blast, and obtaining a supply of iron without delay."

New Jersey promptly answered this call, on the 18th of March 1778, by the following legislative resolution :

"The Council, having taken into consideration the resolution of Congress
 "of the 15th of January last, and the letter from the Board of War ac-
 "companying the said resolution, recommending it to the Government
 "of this State to cause the Andover Iron Works in the county of Sussex,
 "to be put into blast, for the purpose of procuring iron to be made into
 "steel; it being represented that the iron made at the said works is the
 "most proper of any in America for that purpose: And having also taken
 "into consideration, the application of Colonel Benjamin Flower, Com-
 "missary General of Military Stores, agreeably to the said resolve, who,
 "at the same time recommended Colonel John Patton, as a proper person

"to carry on the said works: And considering, that it is not yet ascertained that the estate in the said Andover Iron Works is confiscable to the use of the public, or whether the owners thereof have committed any act of forfeiture; and at the same time being desirous that the public service may be promoted, by the use of the said works;

Resolved, That it be recommended to Colonel Patton to agree with the present owners of the said works to take the same, to wit: the furnace and forges on lease, hereby assuring him, that in case the said estate shall be legally adjudged to be forfeited, or otherwise become under the particular direction of this Government, such agreement shall be confirmed to the said Colonel Patton, or to such person or persons as the Legislature shall approve, for any period not exceeding three years from the date hereof: But if the said owners shall refuse to let the said works for the use of the public, the Legislature will then take the necessary steps for putting them in the possession of a proper person in order to have them carried on for the purpose above mentioned.

Ordered, That Mr. Hoops wait on the House of Assembly, with the foregoing resolution, and desire their concurrence therein."

"Which message being read and considered, *Resolved*, That the House do concur in the resolution contained in the said message."

Under these authorities the old Andover Works change owners. Passing from the control of their traitorous proprietors, they are now in the hands of true men for the use of their country, mine, and furnace, and forge seem to catch the patriotic spirit of their new occupiers, the fires glow with an intenser heat, and the anvils ring louder and clearer, as if conscious that they are forging arms with which brave men shall defend their homes and their country.

It was not only Andover that responded to the call of the Government for aid, but all along that mineral region, from Sterling forge in Bergen, to Union furnace in Hunterdon, was one stirring scene of action, effort and labor; miners and forgemen, wood-choppers and colliers, urged on by citizen soldiers and patriotic officers, were all engaged in procuring iron and steel for the use of the Continental army, while through the valleys and the gorges came the echo of the sound of the hammers, as, swung by stalwart arms, they rang upon the anvils, and kept time to the song of the forge.

"Clang, clang! the massive anvils ring;
Clang, clang! a hundred hammers swing; . . .
. . . Say, brothers of the dusky brow,
What are your strong arms forging now? . . .
The Sword!—a name of dread— . . .
. . . Yet still where'er the battle-word
Is Liberty, when men do stand
For Justice and their Native Land,
Then Heaven bless the Sword!"

War had made terrible ravages in New Jersey; her brave men had been slain in battle, her towns had been sacked, and her churches and farm-houses given to the flames; her State treasury was bankrupt, and her peo-

ple impoverished, yet, thank God! her means for the defence of liberty and country were not yet exhausted; her mineral wealth was beyond the reach of invading armies, and her iron mines entrenched in rocks, defied the power of England. And now, at the call of liberty, out of the deep caverns of the mountains, as from a mighty arsenal, pours forth the true metal of war, iron and steel, and New Jersey, in the hour of her country's utmost need, furnishes both the soldier and his sword.

But to continue our history. The Andover Works were held by the Government until the close of the war, and the mines of New Jersey for five years furnished iron and steel for the Continental army. Then came peace and independence, and the country, rejoicing in its fresh liberty, soon recovered from the devastations of war. The land, relieved of hostile armies, again yielded its rich harvests of grain and fruits to reward the labor of the husbandman; and commerce, young and lusty, plumed her white wings over the free ocean, and commenced that onward flight, which has since borne our ships to every sea. But there was one interest in the country, which did not partake of this reviving prosperity. That which had by its national importance commanded the attention of Congress and State Legislature, is now neglected and forgotten; and the manufacture of iron from native ores, which was found to be so invaluable for the defence of the country in war, is not thought of sufficient consequence to demand the encouragement and protection of the Government in time of peace. It is true, that for a few years after the peace of 1783, that great interest, owing more to the state of our foreign commerce, than to any efficient domestic aid, continued to advance, and the iron mines of New Jersey were worked to advantage by their owners. But this short-lived prosperity was soon to be followed by long years of adversity. Left to contend with their old enemy in a new field of warfare, the iron mines of New Jersey, which had repelled the armies of England, fell before her invincible capital. And now the scene again changes at old Andover; forsaken by the Government, its owners driven off by bankruptcy, its mines deserted, its furnaces having given their expiring blast, and its forge-hammers resting upon the anvils, nothing but heaps of ruins marked the place, where labor and enterprise had once supplied the wants of a nation.

But the war of rival interest did not stop here; the enemy was not satisfied with the temporary destruction of our iron works, and the bankruptcy of their owners. The inexhaustible mines were still there, to supply materials for a renewal of the contest at some more propitious moment. And advancing upon the ruins of our prostrate manufactories up to the sources of our national wealth, England went on until she was enabled to imprison our ores by the iron bars of Wales laid across and over the very doors of our mines.

Advantages in commerce as well as those of war, when pushed to extremities, produce reaction. This triumph of English iron over American, was too destructive to our interest, and too humiliating to our national pride to be long submitted to.

The prosperity of the country outstripped the cautious policy of the Gov-

ernment, and individual enterprise and private capital, stimulated by the wants of trade, came to the rescue, and manfully contended with English manufactures against their monopoly of free trade in iron. Now, all again is life and activity in those neglected mineral regions. American labor and enterprise, with strong arm and bold hand, with railroad and canal are there, contending with the might of British capital.

They have stormed those mountain heights, and unbarred the doors of the imprisoned mines; and again the emancipated ores come forth in triumph to the music of an hundred forges, and American iron once more successfully competes with the English manufacture.

Those sterile mineral fields are again occupied, and feel the effects of labor and capital. But together with the miner and the bloomer come a host of strange operators. They are workers neither in ore nor in iron; yet they are laboring in digging deep excavations in those hills, and in making railroad contractors, with their army of Irish laborers, have entered the broad highways leading into the very doors of the mines. Engineers and mineral field, and constitute part of the efficient force employed in modern mining. The progress of the arts has developed new elements of power, for the raising and smelting of ores, and for the manufacture and transportation of iron.

The steam-engine becomes a mining instrument, and relieving the tedious labor of man and horse, lifts the ponderous mineral from its deep damp bed, and then, sends it with mighty speed upon iron ways into distant localities, to meet the coal and assimilating ores of Pennsylvania, to be converted into iron beneath the hot blast of the furnace.

That revolutionary mine, for fifty years a neglected waste, has been transformed by the magic power of modern art, into a deposit of productive wealth more valuable than gold, and has sent, during the last five years, upon railroad and canal, constructed along the line of that old cart-way, 150,000 tons of its rich ores to the banks of the Delaware. And by a strange coincidence, upon the very site, where in 1778, these ores were converted by the Government into weapons of war, the present proprietors of the mine, have erected their works, from which they daily roll out tons of iron, for the implements of husbandry, the tools of mechanical arts, and the great pathways of commerce.

It is not within the scope of this address, to enter into an analysis of the iron ores of New Jersey. My object is merely to call public attention to their admitted superiority, so that their importance as a source of wealth and prosperity to the State may be more fully appreciated. A few statistics will accomplish this. Within the mineral region to which I have alluded, there were raised during the last year about 175,000 tons of ore. New veins of rich and extensive deposits have lately been discovered, and are now in process of being opened; these, with the improved facilities of mining, stimulated by the advancing demand for iron, will, it is estimated, increase the production of our mines during the coming year to 250,000 tons.

I will give you a still more practical illustration of the increasing value of

our mineral productions. In the year 1851, one of the largest iron manufacturing establishments in the county of Morris was compelled, by the ruinous state of the iron trade in this country, to undergo the mortal process of a sheriff's sale. In the hands of its new owners, and under a more auspicious state of the market, its fires were re-kindled in 1852, and during the last year "Boonton Iron Works" used 11,600 tons of Jersey magnetic ore, consumed 28,000 tons of Anthracite coal, 8,000 tons of limestone, 6,600 tons of pig iron, employed in its operations 600 men, paid out for wages \$22,000 per month, and manufactured 6,500 tons of nails and railroad spikes. Other establishments in the State consume a still larger quantity of ore, while the demand from abroad is daily increasing.

Our mineral productions are also about to be enlarged, by the opening and working of extensive veins of the Franklinite. This ore, by reason of its peculiar combinations, has hitherto been of little use in the manufacture of iron; but nature's concretions, although not readily comprehended by man, are always intended for his benefit; he has only to discover the key which will unlock the mystery. The discovery has been made, and this salamander of the charcoal furnace, now yields to the heat of the Anthracite, and becomes both a flux and a vapor, producing the best of iron and the most durable of paints.

In the year 1852, about one hundred years from the time when that first cargo of Colonial bar iron made its appearance in England, there was placed at the door of the Crystal Palace in London, because it was too large for entrance, a mineral rock, which by its size and rare quality, commanded attention even at the World's Fair. This was a Jersey production, a pebble specimen of our mountain of zinc. And the New Jersey Zinc Company had the honor of obtaining the prize medal, over the competing companies of France and Belgium. The Committee which awarded this prize, composed of the most distinguished chemists, pronounced the introduction of the oxide of zinc as a white paint in place of salt lead, as one of the remarkable events in the recent history of chemical art.

This new use to which zinc ore is now applied, will soon make it one of the most important of our minerals. The New Jersey Zinc Company, the first of the kind in this country, commenced its operations about three years ago. In 1852 they manufactured 1,200 tons of paint. In 1853 they raised 6,982 tons of ore, producing 2,200 tons of paint. Their improved works are now making regularly from 75 to 80 tons of paint per week, and during the present year, they expect to mine 12,000 tons of ore.

If experiments now being made prove successful, our zinc ores will also assume national importance, by affording the only chemical substance which will protect our naval and commercial ships against the ravages of those destructive agents of the sea, the marine worm and barnacle formations.

This Jersey manufacture has also acquired a celebrity seldom attained by an American production. It not only embellishes the rooms of our Democratic houses, but has found its way into royal palaces, and it is said that one of the apartments in Windsor Castle may be distinguished from the others, by the glossy whiteness, which is peculiar to Jersey zinc paint.

New Jersey with her magnetic and Franklinitic iron mines, and her zinc deposits of inexhaustible supply, possesses the richest field of mineral wealth in America; these, together with the advantages of her location, secure to the State a source of public wealth, to be limited only by the uses to which iron and zinc may be applied by the art of man.

The extent to which this source of wealth may be improved for the advancement of national prosperity and power, is seen in the result produced by English labor and capital, upon a mineral field not much larger nor richer than the one which it is our privilege to possess, and our duty to improve.

"At the close of the reign of Charles II," says Macaulay, "a great part of the iron which was used in the country, was imported from abroad, and the whole quantity cast here annually, seems not to have exceeded *ten thousand tons*." In 1740 it had only increased to 17,000 tons, and 59 furnaces constituted the whole of the iron works of the kingdom. From this period the iron manufacturers of England commenced their onward march. The revolution of 1688 had relieved the working classes from the crushing burdens of unlawful exactions, and liberated capital from the grasp of royal monopolies. Industrial pursuits became more honorable and more profitable, and the mechanical arts, stimulated by the pressing demands of the country, come to the rescue of the neglected manufactures. Then came American Independence, which, depriving England of her Colonial resources, compelled her to look to her own mineral fields for the means of national prosperity. Nobly has she improved those fields, under the protection and encouragement of the Government, by labor, by invention, and by capital, until their rich and multiplied productions command the iron market of the world. Occupying this advanced position, the iron manufacturers of England, were prepared to take advantage of the progress of events, and to turn to their own account those mighty discoveries in the arts which distinguish the present age. The knowledge of smelting ores with stone coal, the discovery of the hot blast, and the steam-engine, the modern system of railways, were inventions and improvements for the benefit of England, and from which her manufacturers received the first and the richest profits.

In 1740, the fifty-nine neglected forges of Great Britain produced only 17,000 tons of iron; in 1852 her thousand protected furnaces and mills rolled out about 3,000,000 of tons. Prior to 1776, England imported bar iron from her Colony of New Jersey, to supply her home market. In this seventy-eighth year of our independence, she exports to the United States 500,000 tons of manufactured iron.

The mines of Great Britain, in their present high state of improvement, constitute the most productive source of national wealth in the world. The iron of England, more valuable than the precious metals, now commands the gold of California, and by its essential uses, has become a medium of exchange, and an agent in the commercial transactions of the world; dealing in government bonds, and in public stocks, it makes States its debtors, and lays empires under contribution; more progressive than the Government, it has come to the aid of the liberal movements of the age, and is an

essential element of progress and reform, and that triple alliance of Iron, Labour and Liberty, is rapidly changing the physical and social condition of the world.

How strangely, yet how certainly, does NATURAL WEALTH, God's gift to man, connect itself with the affairs of the world; being itself an element of national power, it impresses its own influence upon the very springs and sources of social and political life, enters alike into the business of men and the policy of Governments; makes itself felt in peace and in war, rouses the stagnant energies of old nations, quickens the dormant life of new countries, and gives direction to the commerce of the world, by furnishing materials for the construction of railroads, stretching from ocean to ocean, and lines of steamers, passing from continent to continent.

This element of POWER and WEALTH so triumphantly developed by England, is also possessed by New Jersey. Heretofore we have not had the ability to improve it. And our iron mines have neither advanced the fortunes of their owners, nor the prosperity of the State. But the time has come when Yankee enterprise can compete upon more equal terms with English capital, and American labor now enters the mineral field with higher prospects of success. Commencing our mining operations just at the time when the progress of society requires the largest development of the natural resources of the world; and when our own country especially, by its wide extending territory and increasing prosperity, is opening the largest and most active market for all the mineral productions, and when by the improved state of the arts, we are enabled to avail ourselves to the greatest advantage of all the new discoveries of the age; the manufactures of New Jersey must advance to the highest point of prosperity, and our State become what Wales is to Great Britain, THE IRON DISTRICT OF THE UNION.

I have shown that our iron mines are associated with our history from colonial times to the present day; how they entered into the Revolutionary struggle, and rendered essential aid in the achievement of national independence. They have given historical character to the State in the past; they still exist to secure her future prosperity. In peace and in war, iron has been associated with the name of New Jersey, and is still an element of her power and wealth. Mountains and rivers, trees of the forests, and the rocks of the quarries, have by their localities and uses, given familiar names to States, and distinguished the escutcheons of nations.

The sons of New York rejoice in the title of EMPIRE STATE, Pennsylvania in the KEYSTONE, South Carolina the PALMETTO, and Ohio the BUCKEYE; and almost every member of our Union has its own peculiar war-cry, from the granite rocks of Massachusetts, to the grizzly bear of California; yet Jersey-men have no kindly name of affection for their native land—no appellation beyond the stiff, formal, officially stereotyped "New Jersey." It would be worthy of the Historical Society—nay, it would seem a province of its appropriate duty—to stamp upon the country of whose annals it is the guardian, some characteristic and descriptive, some familiar and yet dignified, some short and pithy word, by which her sons may hail their mother. A popular word of endearment in the field, the forge, the meadow, the factory;

a word of active zeal in the halls of legislation, a word which shall mingle with the crash of artillery and the clash of bayonets, on some stern battlefield where our descendants may struggle for Liberty. Might not such a word be found,—ought we not to salute and present her to her Associate Sisters as *THE IRON STATE*,—a name indicative of valor, strength, perseverance, industry, and union?

Having discoursed so largely upon mines and minerals, my time will permit but a passing notice of the AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES of the State. Varieties of soil, genial climate, cheap manures, and ready markets, are the chief elements of prosperous husbandry. The people of New Jersey enjoy all these advantages, in the formation and position of the country which they occupy. The loam formations of our Southern counties, the gravel of the Middle, and the clay of the Northern, afford the surest and most available farm land for the production of all varieties of grains and grasses. And in those less favored localities, where the soil has not sufficient strength to produce wheat and corn, the sand-fields are converted into gardens of vegetables, and the hill-sides are covered with orchards laden with golden fruits.

Our proximity to the two best markets of the country, gives great value to our horticulture, by securing a ready and rapid sale of those productions, which by their delicacy and perishable nature, require immediate consumption. Although we may not be able to compete with some of our sister States in corn and wheat, yet our position secures to us the control of the fruit and vegetable markets of New York and Philadelphia.

Besides the inexhaustible lime quarries of Hunterdon and Warren, we have a source of agricultural improvement, somewhat peculiar to the State. Almost the entire sea-board of New Jersey has undergone a geological revolution. The bed of the Atlantic has been raised, and become an arid sand-bank, old enough to shoot up into pine barrens, but not sufficiently old to accumulate an available coat of vegetable mould. Here kind Providence has gathered up for use, beds of rich marl, which, judiciously spread, converts the blank and bleak sterility into a smiling expanse of verdure.

For many years, farming was a secondary object, pursued by men of small means and with limited opportunities; but at present, thanks be to Agricultural Societies, more general education, pecuniary ease, and some notion of machinery and chemistry, as useful co-operators, our farmers are rising in the scale of liberal and successful industry. The hand of improvement, guided by intellectual and pecuniary power, becomes everywhere apparent; our only want is increased means of intercourse and conveyance, to make our State the most productive agricultural district in the Union.

Nations, like individuals, have their golden opportunities; occasions when advantages must be improved, or lost forever. The people of New Jersey now occupy that position. All about us is activity and development; the progressive spirit of the age seems to have touched the very springs of industry, giving new impulses to private and public enterprises, and advancing both individuals and communities to a higher grade of prosperity.

Labor, always an efficient instrument of national wealth, has advanced to

be an intelligent agent ; adding, to the physical, moral force, it has become the great motive power of the age, in advancing the civilization of the world. The working classes, no longer the mere instruments of capital, and the servants of trade, have become the principals in business, and masters in all industrial pursuits. Private enterprise has come to the aid of the sinking fortunes of States, and free labor boldly enters those fields of national wealth where timid governments feared to tread.

In this mighty industrial conflict, the people of New Jersey, to whom toil is more of a passion than a burden, should hold a front position. Though occupying but a small territory, they have the largest means of improvement, productive lands, rare minerals, accessible markets, commanding highways, noble institutions of learning; these, with free labor and free schools, are the only instruments required by a free and virtuous people, to make their State equal, in importance, the largest of the Union.

The territory of New Jersey, glorious in history, rich in mineral wealth, beautiful in scenery, and healthful in climate, is now occupied by four hundred thousand American citizens, who are the owners of its soil, and the masters of its government; free men, whose labor and enterprise accumulate public wealth, and whose votes direct its administration. Free, yet frugal; independent, yet submissive to law; and using liberty without abusing it, unencumbered by public debt, the people of New Jersey enjoy that happy medium state, which secures them against the corruptions of wealth, and the temptations of poverty, they should be neither the slaves of mammon nor the tools of politicians. To what a lofty social and political pre-eminence may not such a people advance such a State! They may not only make it teem with the richest productions of the field and the mine, of the loom and hammer, but also, out of their abundance adorn the land with the noblest works of art, embellish it with all useful institutions of learning, and sanctify it with beautiful temples of religion.

The increasing prosperity of the State indicates, that we are upon the onward march, yet we still lag far behind some of our sister States. Let us, then, quicken our energy, rally our forces and press forward, and never rest till we place New Jersey in the relative position which she occupied in 1776, in the front rank of the Atlantic States of the Union,—the flag of THE IRON STATE waving as high as the highest.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VII.

1854.

No. 3.

NEWARK, May 18th, 1854.

THE SOCIETY met at 12 o'clock in their Hall, the President, Hon. JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL. D., presiding, assisted by the Hon. JAMES PARKER and Hon. WM. A. DUER, Vice-Presidents.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, and the Corresponding Secretary then submitted the correspondence since January, comprising letters from WM. H. MAXWELL and JAMES LENOX, Esqrs., of N. Y., and Mr. H. C. CAREY, of Burlington, acknowledging their election as members; from Mr. Charles M. Morris of Philadelphia, requesting a transfer to the Pennsylvania Society of certain manuscripts of Samuel Smith's; from the Secretary of the Wisconsin Historical Society, announcing its organization; from the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Connecticut and New York; Regents of the University of State of New York; American Philosophical Society; American Antiquarian Society; and various individuals on subjects connected with the operations of the Society.

The Librarian announced the donations received since January, consisting of 16 bound volumes and 27 pamphlets, and a large number of valuable manuscripts; and 15 volumes purchased. He also reported that the total number of volumes now in the Library was 1,842, and the number of pamphlets 2,005. The manuscripts were received principally through Hon. A. C. M. PENNINGTON, M. C., from Alexander Boteler, Esq., of Virginia, and were the original memorials, letters and communications presented to the New Jersey Provincial Congress of 1775 and 1776, essentially necessary to the due illustration and explanation of the proceedings of that body. The Librarian, in some appropriate remarks, pointed out the value of these papers, and the propriety of their being restored to New Jersey.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of \$484.20.

Dr. PRESSGROVE, from the Committee on Publications, reported the publication of another number of the "Proceedings of the Society," and suggested in behalf of the Committee that, as the publication is now furnished gratuitously to those members who are not in arrears, and to others, only on receiving payment in advance, the expense of printing, &c., should be paid out of the general fund, and that the amount now due therefor, should be paid out of that fund.

The Committee also reported that nothing had been done towards the publication of the Newark Records—the necessary transcribing not having been completed; and also that in accordance with the resolution adopted at the last meeting, the Committee had taken incipient steps towards the publication of the Analytical Index to the New Jersey Colonial Documents, and had entrusted the publication of the volume to Mr. W. A. Whitehead, the Corresponding Secretary. The Committee coincided in opinion with Mr. Stevens, through whose agency the Index in its present form was secured, that the value of the work will be much enhanced by making it refer as well to documents in America, as to those in the English State Paper Office; and by introducing notes explanatory or illustrative that may be required to elucidate any of the papers. Some time and considerable labor, consequently, would have to be expended in the preparation of the volume. It would relieve the Editor from considerable trouble, and facilitate the publication, were members of the Society, and all others, having documents or rare pamphlets in their possession relating to the Colonial history of New Jersey, to furnish him with lists embodying the dates of the documents, and a succinct analysis of the contents of each.

The Committee submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be authorized to pay to the Committee on Publications the amount due for the publication of the six volumes of "Proceedings," &c., \$919.55 and that hereafter the expense of printing the same be charged to the general fund of the Society, and credit given that fund for all proceeds of sales.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, from the Committee on Purchases, reported verbally the purchase of several works as stated in the Librarian's report, and expressed a desire that the members generally would communicate with the Committee at any time, in relation to rare books or papers obtainable by purchase or exchange. It was very desirable that the Society's set of Legislative documents should be made more complete, and it was thought if the members would institute inquiries in their respective localities, many of the missing volumes might be supplied.

Mr. W. stated that he had endeavored recently to secure for the Society, the Manuscript Letter Book of Gov. Pownall, and a revised copy of his "Description of the Middle Colonies," containing much additional matter in manuscript, which, with other valuable original documents, had been sold in New York; but they brought prices exceeding those he felt warranted to offer. It was to be hoped that the present possessors would have them

printed. This was only one instance of many, constantly occurring, where valuable original materials are offered, which would greatly enrich the Library, could they be secured.

Mr. GIFFORD, from the Committee on Biographies, made a verbal statement of the progress made by him in procuring materials for a biographical notice of Dr. Peter Wilson; mentioning several interesting facts connected with his public and private career, which indicated the propriety of rescuing his name and services from the shadows now resting upon them.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire-proof Building, reported that they had given some attention to the matter entrusted to them, and, after consultation with the officers of the Society, and others, had purchased the lot of ground referred to in their report to the last meeting, as a proper site for the proposed edifice.

It is situated on the north side of Park Church Place, 100 feet from Broad street, having a front of 30 feet, and extending back 113 feet, being adjacent to the grounds of Park Church. Its central position, the character of the street, and other peculiar advantages, render this site the most desirable of any known to the Committee, obtainable at a price the Society would feel warranted to give. The cost of the lot was \$2,500, and the Committee stated that the subscriptions to the fund were already sufficient to pay for it, and it was hoped an enterprise commenced under such favorable auspices might not be allowed to fail of success through any lack of interest or exertion on the part of the members of the Society and citizens generally.

Rev. Dr. MURRAY said that when, some years since, the question was discussed of where the Library of the Society should be located, he had taken a decided stand in favor of Newark, and had never regretted having done so. He felt then, that years would show the wisdom of that decision, and this report confirmed that feeling. He did not know of another place in the State where the necessary sum for such a purpose could be raised so soon. He referred to the large and valuable collection of books and documents with which the shelves in the Library are loaded, and deprecated the contingency of such a collection being destroyed by fire. It could not be replaced. He thought we should do something for posterity, by giving them a substantial building, the property of the Society, in which the collections might be preserved, and with that view moved the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Fire-proof Building be authorized to receive a deed for the lot of ground purchased for the Society, and have the same recorded, and to take all further steps that they may deem advisable to secure sufficient funds for the erection of the building.

Resolved, That the Committee submit at the next meeting a plan, or plans, of a suitable structure, adapted to the wants of the Society, and susceptible of application, in part, to such purposes as may produce a revenue,

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on Nominations, reported upon the names referred to them at the last meeting, and the gentlemen were duly elected, and new nominations received.

Mr. GIFFORD, in reference to the application from Mr. Morris, referred to by the Corresponding Secretary, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, An application has been received from Mr. C. M. Morris, in behalf of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, for a transfer to them of portions of the manuscripts of Samuel Smith, in the possession of this Society, which were thought to bear more particularly upon the history of Pennsylvania than that of New Jersey; but which, on examination, are found to be inseparable from other portions referring exclusively to the latter, and to be, moreover, intimately connected with the latter State, be it therefore

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary inform Mr. Morris that, while the Society would be glad to relinquish to their sister institution of Pennsylvania any documents under their control not connected with the history of New Jersey, or which it might be considered the more proper depository, yet in the present instance they do not, for the reasons above stated, feel at liberty to grant his request; but every facility will be afforded any person authorized by him or the Pennsylvania Society, to make copies of such portions of the Smith papers as may be desired.

Mr. WHITEHEAD remarked, in substance, that an examination of the manuscripts received from Mr. Boteler had satisfied him that they deserved all the commendations bestowed upon them by the librarian, and that the donor deserved the special thanks of the Society. It was rather curious that these MSS. should be found in Virginia—(President MACLEAN explained, that Mr. Boteler was connected by marriage with one of the old families of New Jersey)—and expressed his regret that more care was not taken by officers of the State, in different departments, and also of towns and cities, to preserve the records and official papers connected with their offices, and transfer them to their successors, or deposit them where they would ever remain for reference and examination. He referred to several instances which had come under his cognizance where, from the want of a law on the subject, important papers connected with the administration of different departments of the State Government as well as of the Counties, were regarded as the private property of the individual holding office, and retained by him on his retirement. He offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary communicate to Alexander Boteler, Esq., the thanks of this Society, for his valuable donation of original manuscripts connected with the sittings of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775 and 1776, received through the Hon. A. C. M. Pennington.

Resolved, That the Librarian procure a printed copy of the proceedings

of the Congress during those years, and cause the manuscripts received from Mr. Boteler to be bound with it in their proper connection.

On motion of Dr. MURRAY it was

Resolved, That the September meeting of the Society be held at Elizabethtown.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee determine on what day the meeting shall be held, and give notice accordingly.

Rev. R. K. RODGERS presented an "Oration by David Ramsay, delivered on the 2d anniversary of American Independence, 1778, at Charleston, S. C.;" and "Report of Commissioners, &c., in 1812, in relation to the Internal Navigation of the State of New York."

Mr. DAVID A. HAYES presented an original portrait of Aaron Burr, and made an interesting statement of the manner in which it had been discovered in the possession of a colored family related to a former servant of Colonel Burr's, residing at the Short Hills, near Springfield. Portraits of Burr's father and mother were found at the same time, but in a less perfect condition. Aaron Burr was born in Newark, in 1776.

Dr. MURRAY hoped that Mr. Hayes would commit his interesting and curious narrative to writing.

Dr. MACLEAN said that from the portrait of the elder Burr thus discovered, had been painted the one now in the possession of Princeton College.

Mr. WHITEHEAD presented in behalf of Mr. David Ryerson, of Newton, a copy (printed on satin) of Evan's Map of "the Middle British Colonies in America," originally published in connection with Governor Pownall's description of the Colonies, in 1755.

He also presented in behalf of Wm. Duane, Esq., of Philadelphia, a Manuscript Copy of the "Instructions of Freeholders of Hunterdon County, to their Representatives in Assembly, May, 1771," the original of which is in the possession of the descendants of John Hart, one of the Representatives and afterwards a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He also presented in behalf of C. M. Morris, Esq., of Philadelphia, "The Note-maker noted, and the Observer observed upon," a rare old pamphlet, referring to matters of much public interest in the Province in 1742, and the *original* Instructions of Wm. Penn, Gawen Lawrie, Edward Byllynge, Nicholas Lucas, and Edmond Warner, to the Commissioners sent by them to West Jersey in 1676, to arrange their affairs with John Fenwick and provide for the survey and settlement of the country. This ancient document, bearing the veritable signatures of the grantors, is in good condition and is a valuable acquisition to the Society's manuscripts.

Rev. Dr. ABEEL presented a copy of "Cotton Mather's Magnalia," in good preservation.

The President presented in behalf of Col. JOSEPH JACKSON, the 1st volume of the Journals of Congress, which had belonged to John Jacob Faesch,

with the manuscript notice of that gentleman, who was identified with the early iron establishments in New Jersey.

Mr. CONGAR stated that in the prosecution of the so called improvements, which of late years had been attempted in the old Cemetery in Newark, a head-stone bearing the name of "John Shelley" had been discovered, and he had been reminded thereby of a statement he had seen, but which he could not then refer to, that Percy Bysshe Shelley, the English Poet was born in Newark. He alluded to the matter hoping that it might elicit information.

Judge DUEB doubted, from the fact that Shelley's parentage was well known, that he could have been born in America.

Mr. PARKER suggested that it might have been Newark in England.*

The Executive Committee not having succeeded in securing any regular papers for this meeting the Society then adjourned, and subsequently the members dined together at the City Hotel, being joined by Governor PRICE and other gentlemen. After the cloth was removed appropriate speeches and remarks were made by the President and Vice Presidents, Governor Price, Drs. Maclean, Murray, Scott and Abeel, Messrs. Whitehead, C. Parker, Duryee, Robeson, Rev. Mr. Sherman and others.

* To show that there were good grounds for Mr. Congar's supposing there might be some connection between Newark and the Poet the following article from the *Daily Advertiser* of June 5th, 1854, is here inserted.

"THE ANTIQUITIES OF NEWARK.—Percy Bysshe Shelley, was born at Field Place, according to his biographer, Thomas Medwin, on the 4th of August, 1792. His surname of Percy being derived from an aunt, who was distantly connected with the Northumberland family, and that of Bysshe from the heiress of Fen Place, through whom that portion of the estate was derived.

"The family of Shelly, Shellie, or Shelley, as the name has been spelt at different epochs, is of great antiquity, and is descended from Sir William, Lord of Affendary, brother of Sir Thomas Shelley, a faithful adherent of King Richard the second, who was attainted and executed by Henry IV. Without tracing the pedigree, and referring those interested in such matters to the Peerage under the head of DeLisle and Dudley, I will only say that Sir John Shelley of Marsfield Park, who dates his Baronetage from the earliest creation of that title, in 1611, had besides other issue, two sons, Sir William, a Judge of the Common Pleas, and Edward, from the latter of whom, in the seventh descent, sprung Timothy, who had also two sons, and settled—having married an American lady—at Christ's Church, Newark, in North America; where Bysshe was born, on the 25th June, 1781. As often happens to the junior branches of houses, he began life with few of the goods of fortune and little chance of worldly aggrandizement. America was then the land of promise but it was *only* such to him. He there exercised the profession of a Quack Doctor, and married, as it is said the widow of a miller, but for this I cannot vouch."

"At a recent meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society, it was stated that a stone had been disinterred—probably buried when the spirit of improvement commenced appropriating the old burying ground for streets and buildings—bearing the inscription JOHN SHELLEY, DEPT. JAN. 2, 1728. That it related to a member of the family of the poet, was doubted. The above extract from his biography, written by a relative, is calculated to remove that doubt. The statement that Timothy Shelley, the father of Brisse, was married in Christ Church, Newark, is not perfectly satisfactory, as it is believed that at that period, the friends of Episcopacy had not so coalesced as to form the mother parish Trinity. It does not appear in the map published by the Society for the propagation of the Gospel in foreign parts, showing the towns to which missionaries were sent in 1780."

Donations,

ANNOUNCED MAY 18TH, 1854.

From Samuel G. Drake—A Review of Winthrop's Journal as edited and published under the title of "The History of New England from 1630 to 1649."

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal. Vol. VIII, No. 2.

From the State of New Jersey—Journal of the Ninth Senate of New Jersey and Minutes of Votes and Proceedings of the Seventy-seventh General Assembly, convened at Trenton, Jan. 13, 1853.

From the Authors—The First Sussex Centenary, containing the Addresses of B. B. Edsall, Esq., and Rev. J. F. Tuttle, with Notes and Appendix.

From Hon. John R. Thomson—Report of an Exploration of the Valley of the Amazon and its Tributaries, by Lieuts. Herndon and Lardner, U. S. N., with Maps accompanying.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of A. A. Society in Boston, April, 1853, and in Worcester, October, 1853.

From the Maryland Historical Society—A Discourse by G. W. Burnap "on the Origin and Causes of Democracy in America," delivered before the M. H. S. on its 8th Anniversary Celebration, Dec. 20th, 1853.

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Seventeenth Annual Report of the Board of Education, with the 17th Report of the Secretary of the Board.

First Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, with Reports of Committees appointed to visit the County Societies.

Rules and Regulations of the Public Library of the City of Boston.—Nov. 8, 1853.

From W. A. Whitehead—Congressional Globe and Appendix from Dec. 1834 to Feb. 1841, in 8 volumes, bound.

From James D. Bruen—Antiquities of the State of New York, being the results of extensive original Surveys and Explorations, with a Supplement on the Antiquities of the West, By E. G. Squier, M. A.

From Rev. C. S. Henry, D. D.—The Indebtedness of the City of New York to its University. An Address by Professor J. W. Draper.

The True Idea of the University, and its relation to a Complete System of Public Instruction. An Address by C. S. Henry, D. D.

From D. A. Hayes, Esq.—Specimens of the Paper Currency of 1837.

From Wm. T. Harris, Cambridge, Mass.—A Catalogue of the Officers and Students of Harvard University for the Academical Year, 1853-54.

From Charles King, L. L. D.—A Memoir of the Life of James Gore King.

From the Connecticut Historical Society—History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, from the First Indian Deed in 1659 to 1854, including the present Towns of Washington, Southbury, Bethlem, Roxbury and a part of Oxford and Middlebury. By William Cothren.

From ——————Cuba Y Su Gobierno, con un Apendice de documentos, Historicus. Londres. 1853.

RESIDENT MEMBERS ELECTED.

Lewis A. Hall, M. D., *Newark.*

William O. Price, *Elizabethtown.*

DIARY

OF

JOSEPH CLARK,

ATTACHED TO THE CONTINENTAL ARMY, FROM MAY, 1778,
TO NOVEMBER, 1779.

JOSEPH CLARK was born in Elizabethtown, Oct. 21, 1751. He was admitted to the communion of the Church at an early age, by that distinguished Christian and patriot, the Rev. James Caldwell. He was apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter at the age of seventeen, and had great difficulties to contend with in obtaining the elements of learning. After working all day at his trade, he studied the Latin grammar at night by the light of a *pine knot*, and thus by indefatigable diligence made himself acquainted with the classics. In two years after commencing this course, he presented himself for admission into Princeton College, and after a creditable examination was received into the junior class. The Revolutionary war for a time broke up the instructions of the College. He thereupon joined the army, and served for several years. He received flattering testimonials from several distinguished military personages, for his fidelity in the discharge of various important trusts. After repeated interruptions he returned to College, and obtained his Bachelor's degree in 1781.

He then applied himself to the study of theology, and in two years was duly licensed to preach the Gospel. On the 21st of October, 1783, he took charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Allentown, whence he was translated to New Brunswick, Jan. 4, 1797. The people of his first charge made a vigorous opposition, but were finally overruled by the Presbytery. The Church in New Brunswick was highly prosperous under his ministry, the number of communicants at his death being double the number at his accession. He was a good disciplinarian, and very attentive to the semi-monthly catechising of the children. He was greatly esteemed by his

brethren in the ministry, and his counsel and judgment were prized in the ecclesiastical courts. He was for many years a Trustee of the College of New Jersey, and a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary. He was one of the most successful agents in collecting funds for the re-building of Nassau Hall, after it had been destroyed by fire. It is from the journal which he kept during this agency, that the extracts herewith presented are taken.

Dr. Clark was a fine specimen of the clergy of the olden time. To the last he wore powder and small clothes. As a preacher he was solid, serious and impressive. He was capable of moving the feelings, as well as instructing the intellect. He wept freely himself, and the tears of his auditory attested his mastery over their hearts. He blended great dignity with affable manners. Few ministers have enjoyed to a greater degree the confidence and esteem of their people.

The only production of his pen which was published, was a sermon on the death of Governor Paterson, a member of his flock, who, after an exemplary and useful life, died in the enjoyment of a clear Christian hope, Sept. 9, 1806, in the 61st year of his age. This discourse was so acceptable that the Trustees ordered five hundred copies to be printed. It was written in a clear, manly style; first defining the character of a Christian Statesman, and then applying the description to the deceased. The closing part of the discourse was a masterly appeal to the conscience and feelings of the different classes of hearers addressed.

Dr. Clark continued in the pastoral charge at New Brunswick, beloved and esteemed, till his death, which occurred on Wednesday, Oct. 20, 1813. The Sunday before his death he occupied the pulpit, and preached from the text, "THE TIME IS SHORT," 1 Cor. vii, 29. On Tuesday night he retired to rest in his usual health, and suddenly expired in his bed about 3 o'clock the next morning. A monument was afterwards erected to the memory of this excellent man, by private subscription.*

* For this sketch of Rev. Mr. Clark, the Committee on Publications are indebted to Rev. Robert Davidson, of New Brunswick.

Diary.

1777.

I STAYED at my mother's waiting for the Company till Friday; then set off on foot and travelled to Pompton, where I waited for the men till Saturday night, when they came in. I then took charge of them; this being the 17th of May. We continued at Pompton, at Mr. Bartoff's, having had our Company and Captain McCullough's joined into a party, until May 27th, when we were ordered down to Paramus. The Company set off this day, but as the Brigade Major had gone home for 4 or 5 days, I was appointed to serve in his place till he should return. On the 28th the Major returned, and the 29th I set off and came to Paramus; found the Company stationed beyond the guards; stayed with them till Sunday, when we were removed within the guards to Zabriskie's. This day being the 1st of June, Colonel Frelinghuysen came to this place and took the command in the room of Col. Seward, who was at this time ill with the small pox. Col. Frelinghuysen commanded at this post till June 16th, in which time we had several scouts towards Bergen and took several articles from the Tories, and some of them we disarmed. 10th of June, a strong party of the green coats (210) came up to Hackensack; we soon got word of it and sent down our light horse, who exchanged a few shots with them and returned. This, we were told afterwards, put the enemy in great consternation. When our light horse returned, the officers met to consult what was best to be done, as we were but weak at this time. It was agreed we should make a feint retreat, about 10 o'clock in the evening, which we did in such a manner that the whole neighborhood thought we were actually retreating. We marched on through a rough, tedious road, a dark night, and rain, thunder and lightning. Sometime after midnight we arrived near the place appointed, and where, by an express, we had appointed Gen'l Heard to meet us with his party from Pompton. Here we took shelter from the rain in a large barn, and waited till daylight. In the morning, as Gen'l Heard did not join us, and as near 100 of our men's times were out, who now refused to march down to meet the enemy, although we had already proceeded some miles towards them, we were obliged, as we were now but a inconsiderable handful, to march back again to our old station, where we arrived about 11 o'clock. 12th of June, we marched with our little body down to Hackensack, thinking some of those green coats might be lurking about not far from that place, waiting for an opportunity to attack us, which we were resolved this day to give

them, if they were there. We marched from Hackensack to the new bridge and took quarters this night. At 2 o'clock in the morning we all marched off to Paramus.

Sunday, June 19th, we sent out a scout of about 30 men down to the English Neighborhood, having had straight intelligence that the green coats were to be this night in those parts to press wagons and horses, &c. The scout arrived there the same night. Next morning, about 10 o'clock, having taken two Tories, as they were fixing them with the guards ready to march off for home, they were fired upon by a party of the enemy, which was so sudden and unexpected that it threw them into confusion; and although the two officers behaved with the greatest activity and spirit, it was impossible to recover them, and form them in rank; and well it was they did not, for, had they not escaped as they did, they would in a few minutes have been surrounded. Several of our men fired, and it was judged by all, did some execution; three of our men were missing till two days afterwards, when they all returned. Monday, June 16th, we received orders to march our whole battalion to Pompton, where we arrived about 9 o'clock in the evening. At Pompton we stayed two days. This day, June 19th, we received orders to march down to the lines. We marched at sunrise and took quarters this night below Morristown. Next day came on to Bullion's tavern, where we took quarters, waiting for further orders. The enemy had, some days before this, removed from Brunswick to Millstone, near the Court House, and it was thought would make an attempt for Philadelphia. This roused the militia of all the neighboring Counties, and they turned out with such a spirit as will do them honor to the latest ages.—Never did the Jerseys appear more universally unanimous to oppose the enemy; they turned out, young and old, great and small, rich and poor. Scarcely a man that could carry a musket was left at home. This soon struck a panic into the enemy, for they could scarcely stir from their camp but they were cut off. They then fled with the greatest haste to Brunswick; but the militia pursued them so close and so warmly, that they made no stay here. On Sunday morning, June 22d, 1777, they were driven out of the town and chased near to Amboy by the spirited militia and a small party of riflemen, who behaved with the greatest bravery. This was all affected with almost no assistance from our standing army. The enemy, when they left Millstone and Brunswick, burnt several houses, strangled two or three women, ravished others, and behaved in the most cruel, barbarous manner. After the enemy was driven from Brunswick, our army took possession of the town, and the militia were discharged—such as had turned out on this alarm. Wednesday, June 25th, part of the militia at Bullion's tavern were discharged and part ordered to march the next day for Pompton, which they did. Friday, June 27th, I went to Baskingridge; stayed all night; went next day to Morristown; same day to Elizabethtown. Tuesday, July 1st, I went into Amboy, which the enemy had left the night before. On this memorable day we had the pleasure to reflect that the enemy had entirely left the Jerseys, except a few at Powles Hook. On Thursday, July 3d, I went from Elizabethtown to Morristown, where I con-

tinued some days. Tuesday, July 8th, I was appointed D. Q. Master to Gen'l Stephens' division. Mustered two regiments on the 10th. On the 11th the camp moved to the northward. July 19th, (I having been sick from the time that the army moved from this until this time, and now not perfectly recovered,) I set off to join the army; got this day as far as Pompton, where I lay very ill 4 days. July 24th, being much recovered, I went on to the Clove, and finding that Gen'l Stephens' division was gone to Chester, I followed on to that place. Next day the division moved towards the Delaware; I followed on and went to Sussex. The division passed on through Sussex to the Delaware, but I being unwell, went to Morristown on the 20th. July 31st, I went on to Baskingridge; next day to Raritan and Amwell. August 2d, went on to Pennsylvania; the 3d, to near Germantown; the 4th, to camp, below Germantown. August 8th, the camp moved towards the Delaware; on the 9th, I came up with them; on the 10th, the camp moved to the Cross Roads; I joined them the same day, continued with them, and completed my business by the 14th of August. This day set out and came to the Jerseys; lodged at Col. Chambers'; next day came to Jacobus Johnson's; stayed all night; next day went to Princeton; made some preparations for pursuing my studies. August 19th, returned to Amwell; 23d, went again to Princeton; waited to see the doctor. Sunday, 24th, lost my horse; stayed looking for him till Wednesday, 27th, when I advertised him and came off on foot to Amwell. Next day rode to Trenton on a borrowed horse, then returned him and proceeded on foot with the two Jersey regiments, who were on their way to the grand army. This night reached Bristol; next day proceeded on to near Philadelphia, 2 miles below Frankford; next morning passed through the city and crossed over the Schuylkill at the bridge; here I left the two regiments and hastened on to camp. This day I got 2 miles below Chester. Next day, Sunday, I fortunately got in a covered wagon and rode 12 miles to Brandywine; from thence I went on foot through Wilmington and found the division 4 miles below that place. Monday, September 1st, began the mustering, and pushed on the business as far as possible. On Wednesday, while I was mustering a regiment, about 8 o'clock in the morning, we were alarmed, and struck tents immediately. The whole division, with Gen'l Green's, marched about 2 miles down, and posted ourselves, waiting for the enemy till some time in the afternoon, and as they did not come, we returned to camp again. From the time the enemy landed at the head of the Elk, we had our scouts out, composed of enlisted troops and militia, who engaged them at different times and with different success; sometimes killing and taking some of the enemy, and sometimes sharing the same fate themselves. On Saturday, 6th of September, the whole army moved nigher to the enemy; head quarters was moved from Wilmington to Newport. On Saturday night all the heavy baggage was sent off to Brandywine, expecting next morning to make the attack, but the enemy did not come on, so nothing was done this day but fortifying; parapet walls were thrown up to a great extent, trees felled to secure the flanks and important passes. By Monday morning everything was in readiness for an engagement; the troops marched down and took

post in the entrenchments and went through the exercise. The reserved corps took their station at a proper distance and performed several manœuvres. After waiting till about 10 o'clock, the troops from the lines marched to their old camping ground. I went then to Newport, and from thence to my quarters. Soon after I left the town, I heard the alarm guns fire. When I got home, word came by a light horseman that the enemy were advancing very fast. Our troops were kept in readiness and a large scout sent out under the command of Gen'l Maxwell, who in their route fired several times upon the enemy. As our situation near Newport was such that the enemy could not pass that way to Philadelphia without meeting our army, and thereby bringing on a general engagement, they, this night, (Monday night,) by a by road, with good guides, got privately round our right wing of encampment and was advancing towards Philadelphia by the Lancaster road; we, however, got word of it in time, and the whole army moved at 1 or 2 o'clock at night. Fortunately for me, one of our Brigade Major's being unwell, lodged in the same house I did. Word was sent to him in the night of the movement of the army; he woke me up and we came off in the night and joined the army before day. We continued on the march till past noon and crossed Brandywine at Brumadgham, and and posted on the heights by the main road, where the enemy must advance if they come this way. I took lodging at a house this night not far from camp. On the 10th, preparation was making for a stand; and on the 11th, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the alarm guns fired, and in a very short time the cannonading began. The situation of the heights on each side of the creek was nearly alike advantageous for both parties, though the situation of the enemy with their cannon very much favored their design of crossing the creek. Our army was drawn up in a line on one side, while the enemy lay with their main body concealed on the other, and, indeed, the greater part of our line was concealed. We had, likewise, a party of light infantry on the other side of the creek, who had several skirmishes with the enemy, and we judged, at the lowest computation, killed 200 of them, and took a field piece which they were obliged to leave, for want of the horses, and the enemy being on the advance with a reinforcement. The cannon continued to play from the different batteries, though not very briskly, till about half-past 4 in the afternoon. There were three fording places on the creek over which we expected the enemy to pass; the middle one at Brumadgham bottoms, where his Excellency was, and where, on the heights, our batteries were. At this, the cannonading began in the morning. At the upper ford the enemy sent a great part of their force about noon. Three divisions of our army were sent immediately to oppose them, viz; Sterling's, Sullivan's, and Stephens'; but as there were no heights at this ford, on our side, to prevent their landing, by cannon from batteries, we were obliged to oppose them after they had crossed; but as their number was larger than was expected, they stretched their line beyond ours, and flanked our right wing, shortly after the action began. This occasioned the line to break, to prevent being surrounded, though the firing, while the action lasted, was the warmest, I believe, that has been in America since

the war begun; and, as our men on the left of the line were pretty well stationed, they swept off great numbers of the enemy before they retreated, and from the best accounts I could collect from the officers in the action, the enemy must have suffered very much from our people before they broke, though, indeed, our people suffered much in this action, and would have suffered more if Gen'l Green had not been detached to their assistance, by whose timely aid they made a safe retreat of the men, though we lost some pieces of artillery; he, however, got up too late to form in a proper line and give our party that was broken time to recover. Notwithstanding this repulse, which was the most severe upon the 3d Virginia regiment, who, through mistake, was fired upon by our own men, our whole body got off with but an inconsiderable loss in men, though something considerable in artillery. When the action began at the upper ford, the batteries at the middle ford opened upon each other with such fury as if the elements had been in convulsions; the valley was filled with smoke, and now I grew seriously anxious for the event. For an hour and a half this horrid sport continued, and about sunset, I saw a column of the enemy advance to one of our batteries and take it. Under cover of their cannon they had crossed at the ford, and were advancing in a large body. What we lost at our batteries I have not yet heard. As all our militia were at the lower ford, where was no action, and Gen'l Green sent to reinforce at the upper ford, we had not a very large party to oppose the enemy at the middle ford. The body stationed across the valley, drew off to the right, and formed farther back, on an eminence, when an engagement began with musketry, and the enemy gave way; but, as night was spreading its dusky shade through the gloomy valley, and our army was something broke, it was necessary to leave the field of action and take care of the troops. Accordingly, after sunset, the party at the middle ford drew off and marched down to Chester, where the whole army, by appointment, met. The sun was set when I left the hill from whence I saw the fate of the day. His Excellency I saw within 200 yards of the enemy, with but a small party about him, and they drawing off from their station, our army broke at the right, and night coming on, adding a gloom to our misfortunes, amidst the noise of cannon, the hurry of people, and wagons driving in confusion from the field, I came off with a heart full of distress. In painful anxiety I took with hasty step the gloomy path from the field, and travelled 15 miles to Chester, where I slept two hours upon a couple of chairs. Next day we came off to Philadelphia and took post near the Falls of the Schuylkill. Our loss, either in men or artillery, I have not yet heard, though it is certain our loss in men is not by a great odds equal to the enemy's. Sunday, September 14th, the whole army crossed over the Schuylkill and marched up as far as the White Horse, Gen'l Washington finding the enemy had a design against our stores at Reading, was obliged to divide his attention two ways, both to secure the stores, and, if possible, the city; but, finding it impossible in his present situation to do both, he attended chiefly to the security of the stores, and by extraordinary vigilance and forced marches, he baffled all the stolen marches of the enemy. Having proceeded with his army to a little beyond Reading

Furnace, the enemy found it impossible to take the stores, without coming to an engagement, which they seemed to choose rather to decline, and marched farther down the Schuylkill, and crossed over part of their army, while the other part continued still on the west side. Gen'l Washington did not, however, according to their wish, proceed down far with his army, to give their party on the west side, an opportunity of taking the stores, but prudently kept back his army, and proceeded downwards with great caution. He lay for sometime with his army about the Trapp Tavern, watching the motion of the enemy, as well as recruiting his army by giving them rest, after their long, fatiguing marches, by day and night, in very uncomfortable weather. He was, at this time, also getting very considerable reinforcements to his army, both of enlisted troops and militia; the Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia militia joined him at this place. After our army had crossed over the Schuylkill, 14th of September, I stayed at that place till the 18th of September, when I hired a horse to go to the Jerseys to get some clothes. I came to Jacobus Johnson's on the 19th; next day I went towards Princeton. When I got to Jno. Updike's I found the mare which I had lost 24th August, and the hired creature I had with me being unwell, I put her in the pasture and rode the other to Princeton; did some business there and returned the same night to Updike's. Next morning the creature I had hired was dead. I then came off with the other to Amwell, where I left her in pasture, and next morning took my saddle to James Greelee's wagon to get it conveyed to the owner; we were detained Monday, Tuesday, and till Wednesday noon mending the wagon. Wednesday night we lodged at the Ferry, below Trenton; next day went on to Bristol; then took the Bristol road and lodged this night at a private house, beyond the Four Lanes End; next day went on to the Cross Roads and lodged at the widow Carr's; next day, Saturday, proceeded to North—, lodged at a private house, and the next day we came up with the army about noon; stayed all night out of camp. Monday, September 29th, the whole army moved 6 or 7 miles lower down on the Scupack Road, where we halted till Thursday; then the whole army marched about a mile farther down and posted on very convenient heights. On Friday morning the whole army was under marching orders, and kept in constant readiness till evening, when they were ordered to leave all their baggage, and tents standing, and to carry nothing but their arms and accoutrements and ammunition, and a little provision, that they might be as light as possible. They marched about sunset and took about half the pieces out of the park, leaving the rest with a guard, of such as were less fit to go on with the army, who had orders to put all the baggage and tents in the wagons, and to wait further orders. About daylight, next morning, the advanced part of our army came up with the enemy's picket; and although the picket was reinforced to near 1500, as it is thought, they were put to the flight by only Gen'l Conway's Brigade. Immediately the separate division of the army (or some of them) drew up in order for battle; but the fogs so obscured our sight that that it was scarcely possible to discern for 11 or 12 rods between our men

and the enemy. Notwithstanding, the enemy were driven 8 or 4 miles and our men pursued with great spirit almost through German Town: but by the unhappy circumstance of the thick fog and two of our Divisions mistaking each other for the enemy, and the enemy advancing two large columns against our flanks, while the centre of our army was pretty far advanced and had their attention too much taken up with some of the enemy that had got into a large house or church, from which they fired upon our people out of the windows, we were obliged to draw off to prevent being surrounded, as our flanks were not able to oppose the columns that came against them. This threw the whole into disorder, and occasioned a retreat in some confusion. In this action there was a considerable slaughter on both sides, though I think it may be said with truth that the enemy in this action also suffered both in killed and wounded a great deal more than our army; however, I am not able to ascertain the losses on either side. On this evening marched up and encamped near Paulin's Mills; here we lay till Wednesday, collecting our army, getting in recruit, and equipping our men with arms and ammunition. On Tuesday evening, just about sunset, an alarm was fired, which, though it was false, proved of great service to the army in hastening on their equipment. On Wednesday, October 8th, the army moved to Moyamensing township, where we were farther employed in completing our men with arms and such clothing as had come to hand. At this place also we had several reinforcements come in. Tuesday, the 14th, by an express from the northward we learned of the glorious victory over Gen'l Burgoyne's army. Next day we had rejoicing—guns fired. On Thursday, October 16th, the army marched down the Scupack Road below Wench's Tavern, and encamped on the heights. On Saturday, by express from the northward, we learned of the total overthrow of Burgoyne's army—of his being, with his army, made prisoners of war. On this joyful occasion cannon were fired, and a *feu de joie* with musketry and huzzahing. The chaplains were likewise ordered to prepare short discourses to deliver to their respective brigades. On Saturday evening several detachments from the different brigades were sent down towards the enemy, and proceeded through German Town to the Rising Sun. Monday morning the whole army moved 4 miles lower down the Scupack Road to a place called Whipping. Tuesday, Oct. 21st, more detachments were sent down to relieve those that were sent before. This night they passed and re-passed the Schuylkill at Ford Mecca Bedward (?): next day more men were sent down to the detachments. On the 23d, a heavy cannonading began very early in the morning between the enemy's ships and our row galleys. The cannonading continued till past noon, when a fine ship and raft were sent, which grappled with two of their ships—the one a 64, the other a 32—and in a short time consumed them; and a third, 'tis said, took fire, but was put out. This night our detachments that were sent down the other side of the Schuylkill, returned to camp. October 24th, account was brought to headquarters that our people at Red Bank had killed and taken 500 of the Hessians, 12 field pieces, and the Hessian General was amongst the slain. The

account soon after came out in general orders, making the number of killed and taken at least 400. The battle was on the 22d of October. Count Denop was wounded and taken; likewise his Brigade Major taken. The two ships were destroyed on the 23d, being set on fire by their own men after they had run aground. On the 2d of November the camp moved from Whipping to White Marsh, from whence scouts were daily sent out. November the 9th, 14 prisoners were brought in—7 light-horsemen with their horses, and 7 foot-men. Almost every day numbers of women came to the camp from the city, bringing word of the scarcity of provisions there. November the 11th, I left the camp and came over to the Jerseys. Thursday I went to Princeton; next day returned to Amwell, and next day to Col. Chambers's. Sunday, Nov. 16th, proceeded to Raritan. On Monday I went to Morristown, where I stayed, getting some clothes made, till Saturday, when I went to Elizabethtown. Stayed here till Wednesday, the 26th, then set off for Morristown; got as far as Springfield, where I heard that our militia were to go this night over to Staten Island. I then turned back to Elizabethtown. About midnight we set off, and crossed at Halsted's Point. My brother was appointed pilot to Major Crane's party, and I went with him. At Abraham Spense's we were attacked by a picquet. After a short firing we drove them; then proceeded on a little farther, and were attacked a second time, when we drove them also. Then we went on and finished the route that was appointed us. Searched some houses for the enemy and stores. In one house was found a number of knapsacks blankets, &c. My brother and I got each of us a knapsack, in one of which we found 14 yards of linen and some small articles; then meeting Gen'l Dickinson, we came off to the Jersey shore. Our rear, in coming off, was fired upon by the enemy, who followed them to the meadow-edge; but when our cannon fired upon them they soon ran off. In this route little was done, because the enemy had got word, by a certain Tory, of our coming. I went this night to my brother's; next morning to Morristown. Saturday was a severe storm. Sunday evening I left Morristown and came to Baskingridge; next day to Amwell. Tuesday I stayed at Amwell. Next day went on to the Cross Roads; lodged at Mrs. Carr's. Thursday came to camp, and was preparing for mustering. I lodged this night in camp. At 3 o'clock the alarm-guns fired, when the tents were all struck and sent off with all the baggage 10 miles from camp. The troops paraded on the lines and waited some time, but as the enemy did not come on to the attack, they grounded their arms at the lines, and went to their huts. The enemy came up within a mile and a half of our encampment, and appeared to be cutting a great store of wood. They burned some houses at German Town and Chestnut Hill, and made several attempts to get round our left wing, but found us too vigilant to give them such an advantage without cost. On Sunday, Dec. 7th, there was a small skirmish between a party of the enemy and Col. Morgan's riflemen, joined by some militia. At first the enemy retreated, but soon reinforced and drove our little party, though with but little loss. Gen'l Erwine was taken prisoner this week, going out as a vol-

unteer with some scouting party. On Monday night the enemy went back to Philadelphia, after plundering and distressing the inhabitants in a shameful manner. It seems the enemy had waited all this time before our lines to decoy us from the heights we possessed, and thereby get an advantage over us; but finding they could not succeed in this, nor in getting our left flank, they thought best to go off. While the enemy lay before our lines, our men suffered much from the cold, being without their tents and baggage; nor had the baggage got to the camp Thursday morning when the army moved very early to the Schuylkill, where the enemy met us at the Sweed's Ford. About 10 o'clock in the morning there was a short firing between the advanced party of the enemy and our advanced party, who were attempting to cross the Schuylkill; each party soon took back to the heights on each side of the river. Our army encamped on the east side till Friday night, when they crossed at the Sweed's Ford, over a bridge made with wagons. The enemy it seems had gone lower down the Schuylkill, or into the city. Our army proceeded over the Schuylkill to the Gulph Mills, where they encamped. I came up with them about noon, and went on two miles from camp for quarters, where I stayed till Sunday night. About 9 o'clock we were alarmed by several messengers who brought us word that the enemy were within two miles, advancing fast. I immediately went to camp; reconnoitring parties were sent out, and the regiment paraded at their alarm posts and waited some time; then returned to their tents. This alarm, it seems, arose from some of our light-horse, who were dressed in red, and pretending they were of the British, began to plunder some of the inhabitants some miles from camp. After this alarm we were detained at this encampment some days by the rain and excessive muddy roads.

Friday, Dec. 19th—The camp moved to near the Valley Forge, where we immediately struck up temporary huts covered with leaves. In a few days we began the building of our log huts. About the 21st of the month a large foraging party of the enemy came out towards Darby. Several scouts from the army, with Col. Morgan's riflemen, went down to oppose them, and had several skirmishes, in which, by what I can learn, each fared nearly alike. The enemy, however, after plundering the inhabitants severely, went back to the city, and our scouts returned to camp. General Sullivan's division, under the command of Brig. Gen. Smallwood, removed from the camp to Wilmington. Gen'l Sullivan undertook the direction of building a bridge over the Schuylkill. The building our log huts at this time was going on very fast.

A schooner, bound from New York to Philadelphia, was blown ashore near Wilmington, when Gen'l Smallwood, with a party and two field-pieces, went down and took her, and in her was taken 350 chests of arms—25 in each chest—total, 8,750, the baggage of the officers of four regiments, liquors, &c. We had reports that three other vessels were taken at the Jersey shore about the same time. About the 10th of January, 1778, a quantity of blankets, stockings and shoes arrived at camp from Virginia, and were distributed among the Virginia troops. Almost daily reports prevailed in camp

of a war between England and France. For my own part, I could not tell whether to look upon it as a matter of reality or amusement. About this time also a general dissatisfaction prevailed in the army with Congress, especially amongst the Virginians, who now appeared to have lost much of that public spirit and heroic resolution which at first roused them up to vigorous exertions. 'Tis true the Virginia troops at this time were very naked for want of clothing, as was indeed the army in general, especially for shoes. However, I could not see the propriety of blaming Congress for all our deficiencies. Could they have seen into futurities, they might perhaps have prevented some of them.

About the 15th of January, we had our huts nearly completed, and the men in comfortable quarters. Monday, Jan'y 19th, a party of about 200 of the enemy's light horse attacked an advanced party of our horse—8 or 10 in number—before they were dressed in the morning; but by the bravery of Capt. Lee and his little party, they were prevented entering the house, and driven off with the loss of two killed and four wounded. Capt. Lee's Lieutenant was slightly wounded. Same day some of our small scouts were attacked by parties of their horse, but came off without loss. The cry against Congress still continued as high as ever: men of no less rank than Colonels spoke of them with the greatest contempt and detestation; indeed every body of men who were entrusted with supplies for the army shared largely in the profusion of curses and ill will of the camp. I plainly saw that those whom the cry of Liberty had called into the field, could now (when the same cause ceased to be a novelty) be held in it by no other tie than that of Interest.

Sunday evening, January 24th, a party of 200 of our men went with 30 or 40 wagons down to German Town, and took a great quantity of leather out of the vats, and brought it off to camp. The enemy got early word of it, and pursued them a considerable distance with 8,000 foot and some horse, and 4 field pieces, but had not the good fortune to overtake them. As our huts were now completed, and the men in comfortable quarters, we immediately set to fortifying the encampment. This, with the advantageous situation of the camp, and the bridge over the Schuylkill, not only made us very secure in camp, but enabled us to act with advantage against the enemy in almost any route. The troops being thus securely fixed in their winter quarters, the attention of our councils and leading men was in a more particular manner turned to new-modeling the army. For this purpose a Committee of Congress came to camp and entered upon the business; and although this was a matter which should have been settled from the first, yet considering the situation of the country, and how our army was first raised, and the pressing call for them to appear immediately in the field, the revolutions that have since taken place, and the harrassed condition of the army since they were called in service, 'tis not to be wondered at, that the regular modeling of the army was deferred till this time. The Committee having settled the plan, sent it to Congress for examination and ratification. The opinion of Congress is not yet known.

During the winter, forage was exceeding scarce, and vast numbers of the team and artillery horses died.

A great quantity of clothing came from Virginia, for the officers and soldiers of that State, which was much wanting.

About the 1st of April, a new plan of exercise was fallen upon in the army, introduced and taught by Baron De Steuben. On the 1st of May, accounts arrived at camp, of France having acknowledged our Independence.

On Wednesday, 6th of May, a *feu de joie* was fired, and a general invitation of the officers of the army to dine with His Excellency in the centre of the camp, where several remarkable toasts were drunk. The day was spent in mirth and rejoicing, and in very good order. The officers returned to their regiments, and took particular care of their men to be in readiness, lest the enemy should surprise us in our mirth. About this time the recruits from the different States were coming in, though but few from the eastward reached our camp, being stopped above New York to join the detachment there. The enemy's lying so still, gave us an opportunity to repair the destructions of last campaign, and the losses and ruin of the winter; also to inoculate such of our troops as had not had the small-pox.

The 11th of May I set out from camp for the Jerseys. On the 12th, reached Jacobus Johnson's. My horse being badly foundered, sold him. 14th, went to Princeton; was very happy with my friends. 16th, returned to Amwell. 18th, went to Elizabethtown, having bought me a good horse at Princeton. Stayed at Elizabethtown till the 23d, then went to Morristown to see my mother. 25th, went to Mendham, saw friends, and 26th, to Baskingridge, and so on to Boundbrook; 27th, to Princeton, where I stayed till 30th; then came to Amwell, got my things ready, and set off for camp June 4th. Arrived in camp June 5th; found the camp all in expectation of a speedy and sudden move. The enemy were expected to go through New Jersey, which State has made the utmost preparation to give them a warm reception; had also made every preparation to expedite the march of our troops to overtake the enemy if they should move that way. The regular Jersey forces having all moved from camp down to Mount Holly, where they were joined by the drafts, and the regiments completed, half the militia were also called out to join them, and the other half were ready to move upon the signals being given. A little before this time, Gen'l Gates was sent to take the command above New York. Gen'l Sullivan's division was recalled from Wilmington to camp. Our army in camp was now very strong; but a fever prevailed amongst them, which in many instances proved mortal. To prevent this misfortune, the army removed from their huts the 10th of June, and encamped front of our old ground in clear fields, where we had good air, good water, and comfortable shelter and supplies. About this time we got word of the arrival of the Commissioners, as they sent despatches to Congress and to Head Quarters, and matters were now seemingly pretty quiet, waiting, as we supposed, the result of a conference, by persons appointed, with the Commissioners.

Thursday, June 18th, the enemy moved very early out of the city, and crossed the Delaware at Cooper's Ferry. Some of our light-horse and scouting parties immediately pushed into the town, and took 60 or 70 prisoners, among whom were 6 officers. Same day Gen'l Lee was detached with Hunterdon's, Poor's, and Varnum's brigades, and moved at 3 o'clock towards the Delaware. Gen'l Wayne's division and late Conway's brigade moved at 5 o'clock, the same course. Next morning the whole army moved towards the Delaware, and the rear crossed. Monday morning, June 22d, the whole army encamped near the new meeting house, having got word that the enemy were moving toward Trenton, the army marched next morning towards them, and encamped at Hopewell, the enemy having altered their route towards Monmouth. Thursday, 25th, they marched to Kingston; next day to Cranberry; next day to English Town. The enemy finding that our army had got so near them, had by appointment joined their two columns at Monmouth Court House, when they immediately sent off all their heavy baggage, cattle, &c., with an advanced party, towards Middletown Point; at the same time choosing out their grenadiers, light infantry and guards for a covering party.

Sunday, June 28th, the two armies had drawn near to each other, when in a Council of War it was thought proper to attack them. Accordingly the proper dispositions were made, and parties of militia and regular troops were detached to provoke them to the attack. After some trifling skirmishes in the early part of the day, the enemy were drawing off below Monmouth, when Gen'l Lee with his command advanced upon them and began the cannonade. The enemy immediately turned and prepared for the attack. Gen'l Lee, finding his ground not so advantageous, withdrew gradually to lead them on, though 'tis said he at length withdrew so far and so fast as to be highly culpable. However, having secured proper heights, a resolute stand was made, and prodigious execution done with the cannon. A large flanking party was sent down upon the left of the enemy's line, who did great execution. Small parties of musketry were stationed at different places on the enemy's right, who were also serviceable. The cannonade began about 10 o'clock, and continued till late in the afternoon, when the enemy gave way and retreated some distance, then halted, and it was expected would come on again to the attack. In the mean time, our men having pursued them some distance, were drawn up and posted in such a manner as to receive them to the best advantage. But the day being so excessively warm, and the enemy so handsomely drubbed already, they did not attempt to meet us again. His Excellency commanded in person, and the officers and men in general who were in action, behaved with the greatest spirit. There were upwards of 250 of the enemy buried in the field, and about 40 of our people. The number of wounded and prisoners on either side I have not been able to collect. About 12 o'clock at night the enemy went off with the greatest precipitation, and our troops next day came up to Englishtown. Col. Morgan and some of the militia were detached to hang upon their rear, who followed them to Middletown.

Wednesday, July 1st, our army, all but Gen'l Maxwell's brigade, marched towards Brunswick, where they arrived next day, and encamped on each side of the river. Sunday morning the left of the front line marched off through Quibble Town. Next morning the right of the same line marched the same course, and the next morning the third and last Division followed them. Gen'l Maxwell's brigade and Col. Morgan's corps pursued their rear and took several prisoners, a number of horses and some baggage.

Monday, July 6th, the enemy were all embarked, and Gen'l Maxwell and Col. Morgan returned. 4th of July, while the enemy lay at Brunswick, a *feu de joie* was fired, it being an anniversary celebration of Independence. The army moved from Brunswick by the following stages:—1st, to Scotch Plains; 2d, Springfield; 3d, Wardiston; 4th, Aquackanonk; 5th, Paramus; 6th, Cakaryatt; 7th, King's Ferry, where the army crossed. Scott's and Woodford's brigades crossed July 17th. Next day Gen'l Scott's brigades proceeded on towards Croton's Bridge. Gen'l Woodford's marched by Peekskill to above the village, where they lay till Monday, July 20th, then followed after the army, which had by this time got within 7 miles of White Plains. I joined them Wednesday, 22d. From this place detachments were sent to the Fort at West Point, and some to Rhode Island.

Friday, 24th, the army moved down to White Plains and joined Gen'l Gates' army. Immediately large detachments were sent down towards the enemy's lines. The French had, some days before this, left the Hook, and sailed for Rhode Island to attack part of the enemy's fleet and army that lay at that place. Varnum's and Glover's brigades were sent to act in conjunction with them, under the command of Marquis de Lafayette.

Soon after the arrival of the French fleet at that place, we got word that the enemy evacuated Conanicut Island in such haste that they set fire to the King Fisher and 2 or 3 new galleys which were aground there and could not speedily be got off. We heard, also, by some deserters from the city, that on Sunday, 2nd of August, 20 odd buildings were burned in the city, some of which were magazines of provision. Deserters came over to us almost every day, more or less. About the latter end of July we received the shocking news of the massacre at the Wyoming settlement, perpetrated about the 1st of the month. The Indians and Tories were headed by one Butler. Our troops at Rhode Island, after suffering prodigiously in their landing, by reason of a severe storm, besieged the enemy on the Windmill Heights, and continued the siege several days with success, having opened some batteries within musket shot of the enemy's works. Meanwhile the British fleet from New York, under the command of Lord How, hove in sight, when the French fleet immediately pursued them; but during their absence from the Island they were so sadly shattered by the storm, that upon their return they were obliged immediately to go to Boston to refit; consequently, our people on the Island were left in danger of being shut in by the British fleet, and all taken before there could be a possibility of succour. In this situation they continued the siege some days, and at length quit the siege; but as our rear was withdrawing from their lines, the enemy

sallied out upon them, and a brisk action ensued. Each side continued re-inforcing till the action became general, and enemy were finally drove into their works; but the loss was considerable on both sides.

On Saturday, August 29th, a large number of transports went up the Sound towards Rhode Island; though our troops had fortunately got off, with all their stores and baggage, before their arrival. During the siege at the Island, several little skirmishes happened down towards King's Bridge; in one we lost some of our Indians. Deserters almost every day, more or less, were coming in to us; and the 8th of September, very early in the morning, a large body of the enemy came up within 7 or 8 miles of our camp, and stole off a number of our poor wagon horses below Marineck, and hastened back with all speed. Our troops were all paraded, expecting they were about to fall in our way some where; but it seems the sun had got too high for them, and they skulked back to their dens.

Thursday, September 10th, I set off from camp for the Jerseys; reached Lyon's Farms; next day to Elizabethtown, so on to Princeton and Amwell, then back to Morristown and Elizabethtown. On the 16th, the camp moved from White Plains to Fredericksburgh, in Dutchess county. The Virginia troops marched to Robinson's seat, opposite the Fort at West Point. 22d, a large body of the enemy came over to Hackensack and pitched by the New Bridge; immediately set to building a redoubt and entrenchments, and plundering the country for forage and fresh provisions. The militia were instantly alarmed, and almost the whole of the Province turned out.

While the enemy were plundering at and about Hackensack, their troops on Staten Island (which were reported to be very strong by reinforcements from New York) made several feints to come over to Elizabethtown, the expectation of which kept Gen'l Maxwell's brigade in the town, and large parties of militia stationed along the shore as far as Woodbridge, while Gen'l Winds' brigade took post at Paramus, near the enemy's fort. The militia along the river under the command of Col. Hay, marched down to Clarkstown. About the 27th, Gen'l Winds' brigade removed to Aquackanonk Bridge. A party from Gen'l Maxwell's brigade were stationed at Newark. When the enemy came to Hackensack, Col. Baylard's regiment of dragoons and a detachment of infantry, who were posted there, retreated to Paramus.

Sunday, the 27th, Col. Baylard's regiment removed to the neighborhood between Tappan and Clarkstown, where before day next morning they were surprised in their quarters by a party of the British horse and infantry, who had come up the river and landed below Tappan. They alarmed the different quarters so instantly that but few had time to mount. Several were murdered on the spot, without the least mercy or quarter given them. Some were inhumanly butchered and left for dead, who were afterwards brought off. Major Clow was killed, the Colonel badly wounded and left, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Cornets, 2 Surgeons and about 50 of the men were taken. Upwards of a dozen men were killed on the spot, and most of the

wounded were mortally so. The escaped got up to Paramus, New City and Pompton with their wounded and some of their horses, found in the woods. Gen'l Woodford's brigade was ordered down, which crossed King's Ferry the 29th, and took post at the new city, where they lay till Thursday morning, then moved very early towards Cakiat. Same day I crossed King's Ferry on my way to camp. Lay by the 2d. Saturday, Oct. 3d, arrived at Robinson's farm, opposite West Point fort.

On Thursday, October 1st, a skirmish happened between a party of the enemy and some of Gen'l Scott's light infantry, in which Gen'l Scott's infantry killed 12 of the enemy and took one. 4th, some days after, they took 14 more.

On Monday, the 5th, I began mustering, and finished the brigade the 9th. The 10th it stormed. On the 12th, set out for Gen'l Woodford's brigade; found them the 13th, near Paramus. The same day the enemy left Hackensack and went to the English Neighborhood; next day were crossing the North River to New York. Our light horse pursued their rear, and took some prisoners. While they lay about Hackensack great numbers of deserters came over to us. After the enemy had gone back to New York, Gen'l Woodford's brigade, on the 16th, marched to Newark, and took post there. On the 29th they set out for Pompton, where they took quarters and detached parties to repair the road between Morristown and King's Ferry. About the 18th of November I set off for Robinson's Landing to muster the brigade there. Arrived the 20th, and found the troops at this place under marching orders. The appearance of a speedy march was so great that I gave up all thought of mustering at this place, and on the 23d set out for Pompton. They were, however, detained some days afterwards on account of the Convention troops, who were about crossing at Fishkill on their way to Virginia. The Carolina troops crossed K. Ferry the 20th, on their way to winter quarters. About the end of November, the troops at Robinson's Landing set out for Middlebrook, near about the same time the Pennsylvanians left Fredericksburgh, with the park of artillery and the magazines stores. The Maryland troops at Fishkill waited some days longer, as they covered the march of the Convention troops. It was in the beginning of December when the troops, artillery and stores from Fredericksburgh were crossing the river, the enemy, who thought it a good opportunity to disturb us, made a diversion up the river with a number of armed vessels with troops on board. His Excellency, who had learned their intention, changed the order of the line of march, and so timely brought the artillery to the ferry as to put it out of their power to injure us. They did not, however, leave the river immediately; but after the troops had crossed, proceeded up to the Ferry and burnt the little huts of the ferrymen on each side the river, with some other low pieces of mischief. It however occasioned the troops to halt and turn back, to prevent their further progress. We had not returned far, when we heard they had all gone down the river. The troops then, without further disturbance, proceeded on their way to

winter quarters. The Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Pennsylvania troops were appointed to encamp under the mountain, back of Middle Brook. They began building huts about the middle of December, and suffered exceedingly with the severe cold before they got their huts completed.

** The Diary thus ends abruptly. In the same book is the following statement of the strength of several Regiments, but without date :

3d V. Reg't—8 Companies.

OFFICERS' NAMES.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Capt. Wallace,	40	23	63
Col. Lee,	20	10	30
Col. Peyton,	23	5	27
Col. Powell,	20	6	26
" Chilton, (<i>dead</i>),	39	10	49
" Arell,	44	16	60
" Ashbey,	30	43	73
" Bristol,	19	5	24

4th V. Reg't—8 Companies.

Capt. Lucas,	22	7	29
" Mathews,	21	13	34
" Ridley,	26	18	44
" Brant,	27	12	39
" Wallis,	28	10	38
" Holcomb,	33	14	47
" Smith,	27	13	40
" Stith,	29	10	39
Recruits,	13		13

7th V. Reg't—10 Companies.

Capt. Crockett,	25	27	52
" Spencer,	32	19	51
" Lipercomb,	37	22	59
" Pojey,	20	29	49
" Fleming,	31	23	54
" Webb,	30	20	50
" Hill,	32	10	42
" Mosley,	29	26	55
" Young,	32	20	52
" Janett,	29	20	49

8th V. Reg't—9 Companies.

Capt. Higgins,	8	7	15
" Clark,	29	7	36
" Crogham,	25	19	44
" Westfall,	20	7	27
" Haughten,	18	25	43
" Stephenson,	17	16	33
" Berry,	30	12	42
Lieut. Izrael,	21	7	28
" Steed,	31	19	50

11th V. Reg't—9 Companies.

Capt. Alex. Smith,	28	5	33
" Porterfield,	24	22	46
" Johnson,	38	8	36

11th V. Reg't—(Continued.)

OFFICERS' NAMES.	Present.	Absent.	Total.
" D. W. & B. D. Haughten,	35	11	46
" Rice,	16	14	30
" Galibues,	26	23	49
" Bruin,	34	5	39
" Wm Smith,	17	4	21
" Blackwell,	24	14	38

12th V. Reg't—10 Companies.

Capt. Waggoner,	71	42	113
" Langdon,	28	23	51
" M. Bowyer,	28	15	43
" Lapsley,	39	10	49
" Wallace,	41	22	63
" Madison,	31	24	55
" Mitchell,	36	12	48
" T. Bowyer,	16	2	18
" Vanse,	32	17	49
" Ashbey,	46	5	51

15th V. Reg't—7 Companies.

Capt. Hull,	24	37	61
" Edmunds,	28	20	48
" Grimes, (<i>dead</i>),	25	12	37
" Foster,	34	15	49
" Gray,	31	10	41
" Gregory,	18	17	35
" Mason,	24	27	51

Col. Grayson's Reg't—8 Companies.

Capt. Mitchell,	13	11	24
" Smallwood,	22	17	39
" Willis,	35	13	53
" McGuire,	39	16	55
" Smith,	10	3	13
" Moore,	20	35	55
" Triplett,	13	10	23
" Grant,	24	5	29

Col. Patton's Reg't—7 Companies.

Capt. Prowell,	9	3	12
" Redman,	21	10	31
" Birkers,	11	8	19
" Keener,	14	3	17
" Grubbs,	6	5	11
" McLanes,	33	13	46
" Dennis,	8	6	14

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Correspondence of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling,

MAJOR GENERAL DURING THE REVOLUTION.

(Continued from p. 48, of this Vol.)

Henry Willmot to the Earl of Stirling.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, Nov. 25th, 1763.

MY LORD—I received the honour of your Lordship's commands of the 20th July last, and it is with inexpressible concern that I acquaint your Lordship with the fate my attendance on the New Jersey Bill at the Board of Trade last Tuesday. Mr. Charles, as agent for New York, and I, attended to obtain the Report of the Board for the Royal assent to both the Bills from New York and New Jersey. No objection was made to the first; but one to the last, viz: your Lordship's name, and to this Lord Hillsborough said they could never advise the Royal assent to a Bill wherein your Lordship was styled Earl of Stirling. Whether the Lords had observed this themselves, or anybody objected it to them, I don't know; but it was hinted to me before we went in. I endeavored to give it the answer I was able. I said the clause in which the agents were appointed was hardly substantially any part of the Act, and I hoped their Lordships would overlook the names of the Agents rather than delay so necessary a work by ordering a new Act to be sent over not liable to this objection, especially as the Royal assent could not be any confirmation of your Lordship's title. To this it was answered that it was contrary to the Resolution of the House of Lords, and that they would take offence; and that they could not suffer anything to pass so contrary to that Resolution. I then proposed, and submitted the practicability of it, that it might be passed with some kind of salvo; but no instance of this kind could be found, and the whole must be passed or rejected. I then proposed that as the Acts would be in force until rejected, that they might remain at the Board of Trade and never receive the Royal assent at all. Lord Hillsborough did not at first seem disinclined to this, but Mr. Charles objected to it, that possibly in the future proceedings

in this business, it might be requisite to have the King's confirmation of the whole, and then this objection would stand in the way of it, and insisted on not proceeding until both acts were confirmed.

It being then determined that a new Act must be passed, the question was how your Lordship was to be styled. I objected to the name of William Alexander, for, if it was objected, that the King confirmed this Act, wherein your Lordship is styled Earl of Stirling, it would be a sort of recognition of that title; if your Lordship was styled William Alexander, and acted with that name, it might with much more reason be looked upon as a desertion on your part to the Earldom. My Lord Hillsborough thought there could be no objection to your Lordship's being styled, as in the Governor's instructions, which he said was William Alexander claiming to be Earl of Stirling. But he would consult the Lords and consider of this; and afterwards, the same day upon consulting with Lord Marchmont, and after I had seen the Resolution of the House of Lords, he said it could be no other than William Alexander, and a new Act must be obtained. As this Resolution of the Lords was made since your Lordship left England, I have got a copy of it, and have here inclosed it to your Lordship*; and I must leave it to your Lordship, whether you will not rather prefer to be totally left out of the Act. I am, &c.

Garret Rapeljie to the same.

NEW YORK, March 30th, 1767.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP—I received your kind favor, 26th inst., and note the contents. I congratulate you in purchasing part of the Hibernia Iron Works, and return you thanks for your kind offer; but at present, don't suit me as I have large sums due to me in the country which I must endeavor to collect to pay my debts, or should be very glad to join your Lordship. But, if agreeable, will purchase all your pigs, if they prove as good as what have been made, I will take all you can make for 3 or 5 years, at £6 per ton, proc., and settle accounts every 6 months. But would have all or none, as last fall Mr. Cooper engaged 50 ton to me, or 100, if could be made, and sold half to other people. And if I can be supplied with pigs from your Works shall not take any from Hanover, as I contracted with Colonel Hackett a few days before he died for 300 ton a year, which Messrs. Turner and Allen would rather not agree to our contract.

Please to send me an answer as soon as possible. I shall send by Joseph Rigg, Esquire, coal for your works, 8 barrels of good Hibernia or Irish beef and 2 of pork, which I think will answer. Please also to order Mr. Bancker to give my note he has in hand, and I will settle the same with him and pay him the balance, and it will extremely oblige, &c.

* See Life of Lord Stirling. p. 62.

Lord Stirling's state of the case with Lewis Morris. July 1st, 1768.

In the year 1725, General Shirley appointed John Ewing, William Alexander and Lewis Morris his agents for providing provisions and other necessities for the army then under his command in America. In 1756, the said General appointed P. V. B. Livingston and Lewis Morris his agents for the same purposes. It was agreed by the said agents that the profits arising from the said agencies of both years should be equally divided between them, the said John Ewing, William Alexander, Lewis Morris and Peter Van Brugh Livingston.

The business of this agency was chiefly transacted by Mr. Livingston. He made all contracts, received and paid all moneys, employed what clerks or agents he found necessary under him, and paid such expenses and losses on the agency as he thought reasonable. The Company never disapproved of his conduct, but were always supposed to be bound by his engagements. In the latter part of the year 1756, it was found that there was a very considerable balance due from the Crown to the said Company—no less than £2,600 was brought to account due to the Company, or for which the Company was answerable, besides several thousands of pounds due to carpenters and seamen who were taken prisoners at Oswego, whose accounts could not then be collected.

The accounts were by Mr. Livingston presented to the Earl of Loudoun for payment. After several applications to his Lordship, Mr. Livingston found it in vain to expect a discharge of his account on this side of the water, his Lordship having positively refused it. Mr. Livingston then applied himself to the before-mentioned Mr. Alexander, (the present claimant, the Earl of Stirling,) who was then in England, desiring him to apply to Government there for the payment of the balance of the said agent's accounts. This step, Lord Stirling supposed, was taken with the approbation of the other two gentlemen concerned in the agency, viz: Mr. Ewing and Mr. Morris; and that it had their approbation will sufficiently appear by the original powers afterwards transmitted to Lord Stirling, which are now ready to be produced.

Lord Stirling accordingly prepared himself in the best manner he could to prosecute this business. It was some time before he was furnished with all the accounts of the agents, and their vouchers; however, so early as July, 1757, a complete set of the accounts was laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury. A petition, at the same time, was presented to their Lordships, stating the claim and demands of the said agents. From this period, Lord Stirling most industriously pursued this affair; not a Board day passed but he gave his attendance at the Treasury while the matter lay there. After some months it was referred to the Paymaster General and Secretary at War, and after several meetings they reported on it. The Treasury then referred it to the Auditors of the Imprest, before whom it lay from the 27th of January, 1758, to the 11th of July, 1759; during all which time Lord Stirling was confined to London by these accounts. Scarce a week but he gave two or three days' attendance on the

Auditors; and here innumerable difficulties arose which he had to surmount. The method of auditing the accounts; the vouchers required, so different from what had been used in America, and from what he was furnished with, occasioned great perplexity and delay. A thousand other embarrassments in this business, he met with at that time, which will both appear from his letters, and other papers which he is now ready to produce. However, on the 11th of July, 1759, he obtained a Report from the Auditors so much in favor of the Agents that he had little room to doubt that the Lords of the Treasury would very soon order payment of the balances found to be due, which was equal to the whole sum claimed. The Treasury at this time was much taken up in providing for the great operations then going on. They were willing to catch at any pretence to put off any old demand, and notwithstanding Lord Stirling's application to them as a Board, and to each of the members in their private capacities, through friends, to them and their chief Secretaries, Clerks, &c., &c., for near twelve months, he could not obtain an order for payment; on the contrary, in July, 1760, their Lordships were pleased to postpone the further consideration of the demand "*until they had made some inquiries of Lord Loudoun concerning them.*"

This order necessarily occasioned a further delay; but the steps Lord Stirling took to suffer as little of it as possible to take place, will best appear by the papers now ready to be offered. The fresh difficulties occasioned by this unexpected application to Lord Loudoun—the new task of labor it brought on Lord Stirling will also best appear by the papers now offered. The Treasury having received Lord Loudoun's answer to their application, with a long train of objections to the Agents' accounts, and answers thereto by Lord Stirling, were pleased, on the 2d of January, 1761, to refer the whole back to the Auditors of the Imprests, desiring them to reconsider the certificates of the New York agents, the remarks thereon, and to state an abstract of all the several vouchers which had been produced. This order reduced Lord Stirling to the necessity of applying closely for near two months to the business of making an abstract of all the vouchers of the charge and delivery of all the several species of goods and provisions contained in the accounts of the agents, a work of which some idea may be formed by inspecting the several abstracts now ready to be produced.

The 22d of April, 1761, the Auditors made their second report to the Lord of the Treasury, which Lord Stirling labored incessantly to have brought under their Lordships' consideration, but the excuse of a multiplicity of business, and the real want of funds in the Treasury to discharge this demand, still prevented his obtaining an order for that purpose, till at length, tired of applying in the ordinary way, he was determined to try what he could obtain by the influence of his friends at Court. He had the good fortune to engage several of them warmly in his interests, and at last to bring the state of his case to the Royal ear. When thus prepared, he ventured to mention the matter to the King himself. The Duke of Newcastle was immediately desired to dispatch their business. A special meeting of the Board of Treasury was summoned, and an order obtained to Sir Jef-

frey Amherst to cause the accounts to be liquidated, and the balance to be forthwith paid.

Besides the foregoing, Lord Stirling had another affair of importance to negotiate, in which the same agents were jointly concerned. Many of the before mentioned carpenters and seamen who were made prisoners at Oswego, returned to New York in 1760, and claimed payment of their wages from these agents; one of them them actually brought a suit against Mr. Morris.

The Agents applied to Sir Jeffrey Amherst for relief. He told them that as it was a matter which had commenced before his command, he could not meddle with it without orders from home. Mr. Livingston sent a statement of the matter to Lord Stirling, who immediately applied to the Ministry, and after repeated solicitations obtained an order to be sent to Sir Jeffrey to settle the matter. The carpenters and seamen were accordingly paid off and the Agents rid of the burden of a demand which amounted to some thousands of pounds. Lord Stirling has now ready to offer a number of letters and papers which would tend to corroborate all that is herein advanced, but he will content himself with troubling the Arbitrators with only a few of the most material of them.

Lord Stirling now begs leave to show that he left New York in September, 1766, to go to England with General Shirley; his design in taking that voyage at that time, was partly to serve General Shirley in vindicating his general conduct, and partly to be useful to his Agents in case Loudoun should refuse payment of the balance of their accounts. The former part of that business, as well as all the other business he then had in England was finished early in the year 1757; and he would then have returned to America had not his stay in England been necessary for soliciting the payment of the Agents' accounts. He soon found reason to believe that if he had left England, the accounts would never have been paid. Many accounts of the same nature lay in the Auditor's Office upwards of twenty years—some since King William's time—and that the Agents or some of them were of opinion that Lord Sterling's stay in England on this account, was absolutely necessary, will appear from several of their letters, in some of which they very pressinglly desire him to stay in England till this business be finished, and which letters were in answer to letters from Lord Stirling, wherein he informs them that he has nothing else to detain him in England. Lord Sterling did accordingly stay till he got this matter finished there in June 1761. He immediately afterwards prepared for his return to America; left London in July and arrived at New York in October 1761.

Lord Stirling's claim on Mr. Morris is thus founded :

1st. For monies he actually paid at the several offices for expediting these accounts, which amount to £794 11s, sterling, as appears by an account of the particulars herewith. Most of these payments were of such a nature as rendered it impossible to take vouchers for them; but Lord Stirling will lay such matters before the Arbitrators as he hopes will be sufficient to satisfy them of the justness of this charge.

2d. For a reasonable allowance for his expenses from the time of his first soliciting their business to the time of his returning to New York, the

three last years of which he was detained in England sole on account of this business; during which time he did expend at least one thousand five hundred guineas per annum; and, from the situation he was in, he could not live at less expense. Had he not lived in such a manner as necessarily brought on that expense, he would not have been able to have recourse to those friends—or to have obtained the order he did by their influence; and, in all probability, the accounts would have remained unsettled and unpaid to this day. The Agents knew that Lord Stirling must live in London in a manner suitable to his character, and that would occasion at least the expense before mentioned; and they surely could not expect that he would stay in England on their business without being reimbursed his expenses in the same proportion. Mr. Morris himself once proposed to go to England to assist Lord Stirling in soliciting this affair, but on the condition of being well paid for it by the Agents. This, Mr. Livingston can testify.

3d. Lord Stirling also claims a reasonable recompense for his time and services spent and done for the Agents, in England; what these were, and what they deserve, the Receivers will be able to judge, in part, by what has already been said, but he can with truth say, that had he quitted England in the year 1758, and had the accounts never been paid, he would have been better off than he is at present, unless he has an ample allowance for, not only for his expenses, but also, his services in England; for his own private affairs in America were suffering greatly for want of his presence, especially during the last three years of his absence. Lord Stirling was under the necessity of keeping a Clerk during the greater part of the time he was in England, at least one-half of whose time was taken up in making fair copies, &c., in this affair.

4th. For which he also claims an allowance.

5th. And lastly, Lord Stirling claims an allowance of interest on all the several sums he advanced or expended in England, which, on an average, he thinks should be estimated at least from January 1st, 1760, to the present time.

When the Referees have considered these several matters, and affixed what they think reasonable to each article for the whole company of Agents to allow, he expects that Mr. Morris will be charged with one-fourth part thereof, there being four partners in the Agency; Lord Stirling being one of them, expects to bear one equal fourth part thereof; and more than that he thinks he ought not to bear, as in that case he would be put on a worse footing with regard to this Agency than any of his partners.

Lord Stirling soon after his arrival from England, exhibited to his fellow Agents an account of what he thought a very reasonable allowance for his expenses. Mr. Morris did not accept of that account, but refused to allow it; wherefore Lord Stirling thinks that that should not now restrain the Referees from exacting the sums charged in that account, in any instance where they may think he deserves more—and fully entitles him to interest on the sums so allowed.

All which is nevertheless submitted.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
New Jersey Historical Society.

VOL. VII.

1855.

No. 4.

TRENTON, January 18th, 1855.

THIS being the day prescribed in their by-laws for the annual meeting of the Society, the members convened in the City Hall at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the sitting was organized with the President (Hon. JOSEPH C. HORN-BLOWER,) in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Recording Secretary, and the correspondence of the Society, since May last, submitted by the Corresponding Secretary.

The letters presented were from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, covering a prospectus of a new plan for the publication of historical works relating to the State; from the Historical Society of Maine; H. W. Carey, Esq., of Burlington; Israel Russel, Esq., and Dr. B. W. Budd, of New York, tendering donations to the Library; from the Wisconsin Historical Society, with the proceedings of its meeting in December; from Mr. Richard Lawrence, of New York, making inquiries as to the public records at Trenton; from the Librarian of the State of Pennsylvania, returning thanks for a donation of the publications of the Society; from the Rev. Richard Webster, of Mauch Chunk, communicating an interesting letter from Dr. Hopkins to Dr. Bellamy, dated July 20, 1758, giving some account of operations of the northern army, thought by him to refer to transactions alluded to in Mr. Tuttle's biography of Gen. Winds, recently printed by the Society;—and a few others by different individuals.

On motion of Mr. Whitehead, the letter of Dr. Hopkins was referred to the Committee on Publications.

Mr. GIFFORD submitted the Annual Report of the Executive Committee, as follows.

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The Executive Committee of the New Jersey Historical Society beg leave to present their Ninth Annual Report.

Every year gives increasing assurance of the benefits which are to be derived from the Society whose interests are confided to our care. The Society was established in the year 1845. Since that period, some of its most respected members have departed this life, without whose contributions many highly-prized documents connected with the early Government of New Jersey and the adjoining Provinces might never have been obtained. Scarcely a week passes without a donation of some work to enrich our archives; while our interchanges with kindred associations are continually flowing in upon us. Purchases of rare and appropriate books have been made, and various periodicals and records of events and their localities, and of private biography, have been placed where they will become more valuable as time advances, and may as profitably be resorted to by future chroniclers as are now the Harleian miscellanies, or the quaint memories of English pastimes and occurrences by Sir Samuel Pepys. Such materials alone would constitute a fund for the historian of another century, which entitles them to the favorable notice of every Jerseyman. To furnish a proper estimate of such resources, we may refer to the additions in the past year, which consist of proceedings of other Historical, Philosophical and Humane Societies—various reliques of the past, such as silver and copper coins and memorials of Revolutionary times—Public Documents and Laws of the United States, to complete that department on hand—Geological surveys and Reports from other States—papers relating to Indian affairs—to the proceedings of the Smithsonian and other Institutions—biographical notices, and familiar narratives of early incidents—besides many foreign works embracing various topics of national interest; all which are carefully arranged for reference by our judicious and attentive Librarian, and we have the satisfaction to learn that our collection has been resorted to for information which cannot elsewhere be obtained.

Among the various means which have been used to render our Society attractive, the publication of our Periodical has not been without its advantage. This has been steadily issued—the last having recently appeared—furnishing in a condensed form the yearly proceedings. Many papers have been thus re-printed and placed in the hands of members at a comparatively low price, any one of which being equal in value to the cost of the entire journal. Your committee earnestly commend to the attention of members this “important auxiliary” to the Society, and advise their influence to give it wider circulation.

In reviewing the proceedings of the several Committees, none of them appear of greater moment in following out our great and distinctive object—“State History”—than the possession of our primitive Colonial documents. The Society is apprized of the deep interest which has been frequently shown on this subject, and the exertions made to obtain them from the Mother country, which as yet have been unsuccessful. It would hardly appear

necessary to direct the attention of our Honorable Legislature to this matter, and more especially to the necessity of procuring some portions of the Public Laws which are deficient in the collection we have in the State Library, which is the nearest we have to a complete set to be found in any other place, the absence of which might occasion no little embarrassment if at any time hereafter our public authorities should have use for or be applied to for such documents. It will be readily observed that our progress in this work must necessarily be slow, and perhaps ineffectual, by reason of not having sufficient authority from the State for that purpose. It is gratifying to observe that other States are re-publishing the records of Colonial times, and that our Library has received, since the last anniversary, twenty-four volumes of such documents from the State of Pennsylvania. We are encouraged to believe that New Jersey will, by pursuing a like course, show more prominently the position which she so proudly sustained at that period among her sister Colonies.

As the proceedings of our Society become more generally known, a corresponding interest in its prosperity is widely diffused, and more frequent donations made, with the confidence that they will be secure from loss or injury, and may have their appropriate use. It would be a subject of much congratulation if your Committee could report that the efforts which have been made to confirm that confidence were realized. A convenient lot of land, centrally located in the city of Newark, has already been procured at the cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, the subscriptions being already sufficient to pay that sum, and the Committee authorized to receive a deed for the same. Plans for a suitable structure on the lot so obtained will probably be submitted for the consideration of the Society at this annual meeting. Meanwhile some temporary place of security is desirable for certain articles of value, which if lost, cannot be replaced.

Your Committee further recommend a compliance with the inquiries annexed to the Society's circulars by all who receive them, respecting historical recollections or mementos, what they may possess or may have knowledge of in the possession of others. Most of these interrogatories relate to institutions civil or ecclesiastical, and to statistics of trade, commerce and the arts, which are equally as interesting to every business man and scholar in the community as to the historian, ever bearing in mind that the fundamental object of our Society, as expressed in its Constitution, is "to discover, procure and preserve whatever relates to any department of the history of New Jersey—natural, civil, literary or ecclesiastical; and generally of other portions of the United States."

The Librarian reported the donations received since May, and stated that the additions to the Library during the year have been 128 bound volumes, including 11 of newspapers, &c., besides the weekly issues received from the offices of the Paterson Intelligencer, Jersey City Sentinel, New Jersey State Gazette, Somerset Whig, New Brunswick Fredonian, Princeton Press and Burlington Gazette, and 285 pamphlets on various subjects, (not in-

cluding 55 duplicates,) several maps, 117 manuscripts, many of which are interesting and valuable as memorials of revolutionary times; also several silver and copper coins, an original portrait of Burr, and various curiosities for the Cabinet. At this, its ninth annual meeting, the Society possesses a collection comprising 1,930 volumes, (2,000, if duplicates are included,) and 2,265 pamphlets.

The Treasurer reported a balance in the Treasury of \$248 02, of which \$166 received on account of arrearages, constituted part of the fund for the Fire-Proof Building.

Mr. FIELD, from the Committee on Publications, in the absence of Dr. Murray, reported that another number of the "Proceedings" was now ready for distribution among the members not in arrears. This number brings the current transactions down to the present time, and contains the Diary of Mr. (afterwards Rev. Dr.) Clark, while attached to the American Army in 1777 and 1778; printed from the original manuscript.

The preparation for the press of the Analytical Index to the Documents referring to the Anti-Revolutionary Period of our history, was in progress, but circumstances beyond his control had prevented Mr. Whitehead, the editor, from carrying the work forward to completion as rapidly as he desired, or as the Committee thought it practicable when they made their last report. To make it, what the Society intend, a complete Index to all the original materials for our history, existing on both sides of the Atlantic, would necessarily render its compilation a work of time.

The Committee submitted with their Report a specimen of the form in which it was proposed to publish the work, and Mr. Field made some remarks upon its value and interesting character.

Mr. WHITEHEAD stated in reference to the closing paragraph of the committee's report, that soon after the last meeting he had addressed circulars to various public officers as well as individuals throughout the state, known to have in their possession either public records, official documents or collections of manuscripts, hoping to secure their co-operation in making the projected Index more perfect, and consequently more valuable; but he regretted to say that with very few exceptions, he had failed to elicit even acknowledgements of the receipt of his communications. The labor that must, therefore, devolve upon him personally, if the intentions of the Society in relation to the Index are attempted to be carried out, would necessarily delay the completion of the work.

The venerable Historical Society of Massachusetts had signified its estimate of the importance of the undertaking by appointing a special committee to examine its library with a view to the compilation of a list of books and manuscripts in its possession, that might facilitate the labors of the editor. Similar inquiries had been instituted by the Maryland Historical Society, and to the Rev. Richard Webster, of Mauch Chunk, he was indebted for a large number of valuable letters systematically prepared, ready for insertion in the index; and it was probable that the additions to

be made referring to manuscripts on this side of the Atlantic would increase the size of the work at least one-third.

Mr. W. submitted some copies of his circular, to which he hoped some response would yet be made.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. DURYEE, of the Committee on the Fire Proof Building, who was necessarily detained from the meeting, his report was read by the Recording Secretary, stating that—

Since the meeting in May last there had been received on account of this fund the sum of \$2,535 from subscriptions, and \$166 from arrearages of dues, which by a resolution adopted at the last January meeting, are to be appropriated to the fund. The amount of the subscriptions received had been applied to the payment for the lot purchased last April for \$2,500 with the interest which had accrued thereon, amounting to \$65 49; the difference (\$35 49) having been relinquished by the gentleman from whom the lot was purchased. The amount now remaining to the credit of the fund therefore, is the sum of the arrearages of dues which have been collected, and further additions from that source were anticipated. The Society now holds the deed for the lot, which is considered one of the most eligible in Newark, and, even at this time of depreciation in property values, obtained at a low price. Owing to the unfavorable condition of business matters through the past season it had been deemed advisable not to press the subscription list upon the attention of members, but the Committee had nevertheless been disappointed that a more general response to their application for aid had not been made by gentlemen in different parts of the State whose names are identified with its history. They trust that the liberality of their deceased Chairman—the Hon James G. King—who projected the enterprise, will be emulated by others, and that all who love and venerate our historical associations will accord to the undertaking their cordial sympathy and co-operation.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably upon several names of gentlemen nominated at the last meeting, who were thereupon duly elected, and other nominations were received.

Mr. S. ALOFSEN presented the Society with a large number of original manuscripts and drawings of ROBERT FULTON, and others, having reference to the early application of steam to the purposes of navigation, to the construction of torpedo ships, and other inventions, many of the manuscripts being in Fulton's own hand-writing.

The President appointed Messrs. Sherman, Field and Paterson a Committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year, and announced the following Standing Committees—

Committee on Publications—Rev. Dr. Murray, R. S. Field, W. A. Whitehead, Dr. S. H. Pennington, and Henry W. Green.

Committee on Purchases—Messrs. Wm. A. Whitehead, Dr. Isaac S. Mulford, S. Alofsen, Samuel H. Congar and Rev. Dr. Davidson.

Committee on Statistics—Messrs. Dr. Lewis Conduct, J. P. Bradley, Rev. Samuel Starr and John Rodgers.

Committee on Nominations—Messrs. D. H. Hayes, Peter S. Duryee and President Maclean.

The Committee appointed reported the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year who were then elected :

President.—JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, LL.D.

Vice-Presidents—HON. JAMES PARKER, HON. STACY G. POTTS, HON. WM. A. DUER.

Corresponding Secretary—WM. A. WHITEHEAD.

Recording Secretary—DAVID A. HAYES.

Librarian—SAMUEL H. CONGAR.

Treasurer—JAMES ROSS.

Executive Committee—ARCHER GIFFORD, Esq., Rev. NICHOLAS MURRAY, D. D., Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Hon. HENRY W. GREEN, RICHARD S. FIELD, Esq., Rev. GEORGE W. DOANE, D. D., LL.D., Rev. A. B. PATERSON, and Rev. R. K. RODGERS.

The Society then took a recess until 3 o'clock. On re-assembling Mr. WHITEHEAD reported verbally that in consequence of the inability of the President and Chairman of the Executive Committee to accept the invitation, the pleasing duty had devolved upon him of attending the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the New York Historical Society in November last, as the representative of the Society; and that, as such representative, he had received every attention from the officers and committee of arrangements; attentions which showed that the identity of the history of the two States in the early periods of their career, which the two Societies were mutually engaged in illustrating, was not forgotten. The occasion was one of remarkable interest, the orator of the day being Mr. Bancroft, the historian, of whose address it was sufficient encomium to say, that it fully sustained his high reputation for scholarship and brilliant diction, while the speeches of Mr. Winthrop and others, subsequently delivered were of great interest and ability.

Mr. R. LAIRD, of the Senate, presented the original muster roll of a company of militia, forming part of Gen. Frelinghuysen's command on service at Elizabethtown in January, 1781.

Judge ROBESON remarked in substance, that as he lived on the western borders of the State, it was not always in his power to attend the meetings of the Society, although it ever gave him pleasure to do so; that whenever he had attended the meetings in Trenton, he had been struck with the little interest manifested by the members and others residing at the seat of government, in the important objects the Society had in view; and he could not think that its members in other parts of the State were at all called upon to take a journey in mid-winter for the purpose of holding their annual

meeting at Trenton, when they could scarcely expect to see thereat any of the members resident there or in the neighborhood. As this, however, was provided for in the By-Laws, and notice was required at a preceding meeting of any proposition to change them, he would state that at the next meeting of the Society a resolution would be offered providing for an alteration in the By-Laws prescribing the time and place of holding the annual meeting of the Society, and requested that the notice should be entered on the minutes.

The annual Address was then delivered by Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., of Belleville, on the conclusion of which Mr. FIELD, after some very appropriate and complimentary remarks, moved a resolution of thanks and request for a copy to be placed at the disposal of the Society.

The Society then adjourned to meet in NEWARK on the *third Thursday of May next*.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED JANUARY 18TH, 1855.

From the American Philosophical Society—Proceedings of Society—Jan. and June, 1854.

From the American Antiquarian Society—Proceedings of the Society in April, 1854, and October, 1854.

From the Smithsonian Institution—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge—Vol. VI.,—and Reports of Committees on the distribution of the Fund.

From the Commissioner of Patents—Report for the year 1853 on Arts and Manufactures.

From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—Information respecting the History, Condition and Prospects of the Indian Tribes, Part IV.

From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey—Report showing the Progress of the Survey during the year 1852, and Charts of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

From the Department of State of the United States—The Seventh Census of the United States, Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, Executive Documents, &c. 86 volumes.

From the Secretary of State of New Jersey—The Acts of the 78th Legislature.

From Samuel G. Drake, Esq., Boston—The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal—July and Oct., '54, and Jan., 1855.

From James L. Loring, Esq., Boston—Fourteen Reports respecting Schools, Libraries, &c.

From Professor Packard of Bowdoin College—History of the Bunker Hill Monument.

From Hon. Stephen Congar—"The Jubilee of the Constitution," a Discourse before the N. Y. Historical Society, 30th April, 1830, Southard's Address before Newark Mechanics' Association, July 5th, 1830, and five Journals, &c., of Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey.

From W. A. Whitehead—The New York Mercury from 1833 to 1839 inclusive, 7 years, bound in four volumes; also for 1844 and 1845, the Spirit of Missions,—Vols. XVI, XVII and XVIII—for 1851–52–53, and a collection of 120 Reports, Speeches, Letters, Sermons, &c.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser Office—The Sentinel of Freedom from July 1850 to June 1852, and the Daily Advertiser for 1853. 8 volumes, bound.

From the Maryland Historical Society—Annual Report of the President, and List of Members, also, a Catalogue of the Manuscripts, Maps, Medals, Coins, Statuary, Portraits and Pictures and an account of the Library in 1854.

From the Historical Society of New York—Proceedings of Society, Oct., 1853.

From the Historical Society of Connecticut—Proceedings at the Completion of the Wooster Monument, with the Oration.

From the Society—Collections of the Maine Historical Society. Vol. VIII.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Proceedings at the Celebration of the 172d Anniversary of the landing of Wm. Penn.

From the State of Pennsylvania—Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania from the organization to the termination of the Proprietary Government. 10 volumes.

Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, from its organization to the termination of the Revolution. 6 volumes.

Pennsylvania Archives, selected and arranged from original Documents in the office the Secretary of the Commonwealth, conformably to Acts of the General Assembly, Feb. 15th, 1851, and March 1st, 1852, from 1664 to 1781, inclusive. 8 volumes.

From the Regents of the University of the State of New York—Journal of the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York, with the Documents of 76th Session. 12 volumes.

From Wm. Duane, Esq.—Copy of Instructions of Freeholders of Hunterdon County to their Representatives, May, 1771.

From Cortlandt Parker, Esq.—Bayonet from the site of Old Fort George, Lake Champlain.

From James Lenox, Esq.—Copie de deux Lettres envoie de la nouvelle France, au pere' procureur des Missions de la Compagnie de Jesus en ces contrees—a Paris, MDCLVI. (1656.) Reprint.

Representation from New Netherlands concerning the Situation, Fruitfulness, and Poor Condition of the same. 1850. Hague. Reprint.

Broad Advice to the United Netherland Provinces, made and arranged from divers true and trusty memories. 1649. Antwerp. Reprint.

From B. O'Callaghan, Esq.—Representations of the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to the King, on the state of the British Colonies in North America, 1721. Reprint.

From Israel Russel. New York—A valuable collection of 140 Pamphlets, Reports, &c., on various subjects.

From Walter Rutherford, Esq.—Supreme Court of the United States. John Den ex Dem., Archibald Russel vs. the Associates of the Jersey Company. Ejectment from a lot of land in Jersey City. Points and Arguments of Walter Rutherford one of the Counsel for Plaintiff.

The Thirtieth Report of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Woods, Forests and Land Revenues, dated 4th October and 1st August 1852.

Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society respectfully submits his Annual Report, viz:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
From sales Vol I. Collections,	\$ 2 00	Paid for incidentals,	116 95
" " " II. do.	1 80	" " Books for Library,	53 78
" " " III. do.	2 20	" Com. on Publications,	309 55
" " " IV. do.	10 80	" Commission on \$311 60,	81 16
" Members, for dues, &c,	805 60		
Total receipts,	822 40	Total expenditures,	511 44
Balance on hand Jan. 19, 1854,	437 06	Balance on hand,	248 02
	759 46		759 46

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer, and find the same correct, and the balance remaining in his hands to be two hundred and forty-eight dollars and two cents, (\$248 02.)

January 17, 1855.

PETER S. DURYEE, }
HENRY G. DARCY, } *Committee.*

By a resolution of the Society, passed at the last annual meeting, the amount received thereafter from back dues was directed to be appropriated to the Building Fund. The sum of one hundred and sixty six dollars has been collected from that source during the past year, and is subject to the draft of the Committee on Fire-Proof Building.

There are 318 resident members on the books of the Treasurer, of whom 42 are life members.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES ROSS, *Treasr.*

Newark, Jan. 18, 1855.

Selections from the Correspondence and Papers

LAI'D BEFORE THE SOCIETY, JANUARY 18TH, 1855.

From the Rev. Richard Webster.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 17th, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—Through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Tuttle, I have received a copy of his Memoir of Gen. Winds—a note appended to a tradition by the publishing Committee reminded me of the interesting statements in an unpublished letter from Dr. Hopkins to Dr. Bellamy. I transcribe it; perhaps the tradition may have grown out of these circumstances; they certainly divest it of its improbability.

SHEFFIELD, 20th July, 1758.

R. D. S.—My head and heart is full of the sorrowful news from the army. Yesterday I had the particulars from Col. Partridge, who can tell as much as any one man in the army, probably, and is to be depended on. I will write you the heads of his story. It may be you have not had so direct an account.

On the 6th inst., the whole army set off, and on the 7th, in the morning, landed at the upper end of the Lake. The whole army passed in plain sight of a French encampment on the East side of the Lake, but the French never saw them. *Rogers* went and fell upon them (which was the first notice they had that the English were there,) killed 4. The rest fled, left their tents standing, dough in the troughs needed, their ovens heating, blankets, packs, pots, kettles and all the camp furniture. They broke the heads of their Torses of Wine, &c.

The army soon marched towards the *Ticonderogo* in columns, each regiment in a column on the West side of the lake, thro' a very thick wood, the regulars in the center and provincials on each wing. When they had marched about three-quarters of a mile, a party of about 600 French fired on the center, but did no execution, they being at a distance. Upon which Lord Howe sprang forward, and his men with him, and fell upon the enemy. He was soon slain.

The provincials clos'd in and fell upon the French and killed and took above 400 in half an hour. We lost in the encounter about 12 men. One unhappy accident happened here. *Rogers* was gone forward and had past the French before the engagement began. Upon hearing the fire, he re.

turned and fell upon the French in the rear. The Jersey regiment saw them and taking them to be the enemy, fired upon and killed 6 of Roger's men. The army was now got scatter'd, mix'd and confus'd in the midst of a thick wood; it was necessary, therefore, to retire to the open ground from whence they set out, to get into form again in order to march.

The party they had just cut off, were sent out by *M. Montcalm* who was incamp'd about 3 miles forward at the place call'd the *Mills*, with 6 battalions on the east side of the Narrows. Coll. Partridge, with four more regiments, were ordered to cross the Narrows and march directly to Montcalm's incampment, while the rest of the army follow'd. They accordingly march'd with with the utmost alacrity and spirits. And when they came to the French incampment, they found it deserted by the enemy, they having first destroy'd all they could, they burnt their waggons, threw their cannon bullets into the lake, partly cut down their mill, cross'd the *Narrows* at the Mill and then cut down their bridge. They broke the heads of their Terres of Wine, which was still on the ground in such quantities that the ground was quite wet and soft with it for a great way round. Our men rebuilt the bridge before the rest came up.

Not far from this they incamp'd that night.

The next day the orders were that several of the provincial Regts. should march within 8 gunshots of the French fortification, and ly on their arms, flat on their bellies, That the regulars should pass over them and make the first assault. If the regulars were beat back, they were to run over the *provincials* as they lay, and the provincials were then to rise and do what they could. The Regts. of the provincials, (the number I think was six,) march'd and posted themselves according to order. After they had remain'd in this posture about 3 hours, (the French not attempting to do them any hurt, but seem'd to be busy in falling trees, &c.,) the regulars came and made the assault. But to no purpose, for when they came near the French entrenchment, they found they had fallen a great number of trees before their entrenchment, which much resembled trees blown down by a hurricane, lying from the ground 10 feet high, so that there was no passing them without climbing or creeping. Here the regulars were non-plussed; they made many attempts to get through, but as oft broke their ranks and as oft came back to form again. In the mean time, the French cut them down by hundreds with their small arms (for they made no use of cannon.) After some time, a Coll. came down from the engagement and declar'd that the orders were for the provincials to come to the assistance of the regulars. The provincial Colls. said this was contrary to the orders they had, and therefore their men should not stir. Not long after, other regular Colls. came down and swore it was the General's orders that the provincials should make an assault, the regulars being broken and defeated. Most of our Collonels knowing there were no such orders, and that the attempt would be vain and only prove the death of their men, refus'd to stir. However, some of their Captains and their companies could not be kept back. Some of the Collonels then were oblig'd to go up to fetch their men off,

which they did; tho' some were kill'd and many wounded. The engagement lasted 6 hours, in which time an incessant heavy fire was kept up on both sides. Few of the French were kill'd, 'tis suppos'd, but near 2,000 of our men were kill'd and wounded—most of them regulars. Near an hundred officers were kill'd. (Died they as the fool dieth.) When the engagement was over, they returned to their last night's encampment, with their wounded men.

In the night, Coll. Partridge (from whom I have the story,) saw a fire in the camp, and gave orders to have it immediately put out. The return made was that an officer was reading a letter by it. Upon which, the Coll. went himself and found it was a regular Coll. with whom he was well acquainted. He ask'd him the meaning of that light. The regular Coll. replied, "Are you here, Coll.? For God's sake draw off your men as fast as you can, or you will be left alone." Upon which Coll. Partridge examined and found the regulars had secretly gone off to the Lake. He expostulated a little with the regular Coll.; asked what cause for such a withdrawal, &c. The Coll. replied, "God knows, I don't."

Coll. Partridge's men had then sticks to' cut to make litters to carry their wounded men on, which they did through a most terrible road in the dead of night, and got to the lake just at day; where they found most of the army already embarked for the other end of the lake. They destroyed some hundreds of barrels of flour, put off and arrived safe to the other end of the lake! Three men that deserted from the French the next day say that the night after the engagement the French packed up all their valuable things, ready to put off the next day by water to Crown Point, expecting no other but our army would appear again, whom they despaired of opposing.

Was ever anything like this? It is an exact fulfilment of Levit. 26: 17. A brave army infatuated! and fleeth when no man pursues! But as words fail me, I leave you to your own reflections.

The Coll. says the army consisted of as brave men as he could wish to have. That an able officer might soon have carried them to *Montreal*. If you ask, where the Gen'l was? Somewhere behind, I can't tell where. Were there any Councils of War? Not that any body knows of. Did the Gen'l consult nobody? Nobody can tell. The death of Lord Howe was an unspeakable loss. He was the life, the *soul* of all, and in him we have lost all. Three or 4 Reg'ts are sent up Mohawk river, and things look as if they were going to build a Fort at the lake. Our men, if not called off soon, will probably die like rotten sheep. All is over for this year, it seems. Now it will be known if the land will feel in any measure as they ought to, under God's uplifted hand, &c.

Yours,

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

P. S. Some of the regulars blame and curse the provincials for not coming to their assistance. Others, the more considerate, say they did well and wisely in not coming up and throwing away their lives, like fools, as

they did. The Gen'l after his return order'd public thanks to be given to the provincials, for their assistance and bravery.

If this were not a case to rouse Winds into a tempest, judge ye.

I beg to submit this copy, with Dr. Hopkins' variations in spelling and his Americanisms, to you for the Historical Society of New Jersey.

Very truly,

RICHARD WEBSTER.

Members Elected

JANUARY 18TH, 1855.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Jesse Baldwin, <i>Newark,</i>	Rev. Alexander W. Maclure, <i>Jersey City,</i>
Silas Ford, <i>Newark,</i>	Stephen G. Gould, <i>Newark,</i>
Rodman M. Price, <i>Trenton,</i>	John M. Phillips, <i>Newark,</i>
Christian Henry Scharff, <i>Newark.</i>	

HONORARY MEMBER.

Hon. Luther Bradish, *New York.*

NEWARK, May 17th, 1855.

IN ACCORDANCE with the By-Laws, the Society met in their room in this city, at 12 M. The President (Hon. J. C. HOENBLOWER) was present, but the Hon. JAMES PARKER, First Vice-President, took the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Corresponding Secretary and approved.

The Corresponding Secretary submitted the letters received since January among them being communications from the Historical Society of Connecticut, the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and American Antiquarian Society, acknowledging the receipt of the Society's publications—from the Wisconsin Historical Society and Iowa Historical Society, giving information of their present condition, &c.; from Dr. Budd, of New York, renewing a promise to give to the Society certain documents in his possession—from Mr. A. B. Thompson, transmitting a donation—and from other individuals referring to the business operations of the society. The publications of the society were directed to be sent to the kindred institution in Iowa.

The Librarian reported donations received since the last meeting, from the Historical Societies of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts; from the States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; from the Wesleyan Institute, Newark; the College of New Jersey, Harvard University, Young Men's Mercantile Association, Cincinnati, and Mercantile Library, N. Y.; from Jas. S. Loring, Esq., Boston, Hon. Wm. Wright, Messrs. H. C. Carey, Joseph Willard, Royal R. Hinman, S. L. Sibley, and Silas Ford; from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, Rev. J. F. Stearns, Rev. S. L. Tuttle, and from the publisher of the Newark Daily Advertiser. Many of these were valuable works, adding materially to the interest of the rapidly increasing library of the society.

The Treasurer reported the balance in the Treasury to be \$378 39, of which amount \$193—being receipts from back dues, were applicable to the

fire-proof building fund under the resolution of the Society of January 18, 1854.

Dr. MURRAY, from the Committee on Publications, reported that nothing had been issued since the last meeting of the Society, but another number of the proceedings was in the hands of the printer.

Mr. WHITEHEAD, who had been charged with the duty of editing the Analytical Index to the Colonial Documents, was making as rapid progress as circumstances permitted in preparing the additional matter relating to manuscripts on this side of the Atlantic. A large number of documents had been examined, and nearly five hundred had been analyzed and the summaries of their contents made ready for insertion in the Index. As Mr. WHITEHEAD had failed to secure the co-operation which he sought by the circulars addressed by him to various individuals in private and public stations throughout the State his progress in preparing the work for the press was necessarily slow, as all the requisite examinations had to be made and the necessary manual labor performed by himself.

The value of the Index would be very materially enhanced by having this additional matter incorporated with it, and if the plans of the editor were carried out as respects the obtainment of full reports from all the public offices which are depositories of the State or County records, the volume would be a complete synopsis of the documentary history of New Jersey prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, serviceable not only to the general and local historian, but also to the politician and statesman.

The Committee submitted the circulars of the editor, making known his wishes to all having knowledge of documents referring to the history of the State, and also a specimen sheet of the work, to which they directed the attention of the members.

Mr. WHITEHEAD said that the work upon which he was engaged could only be rendered complete by securing from all public depositories—the Counties, Townships, Churches, &c.—reports of the condition and extent of the records in each; and so desirable was it to obtain these reports, that he earnestly requested the co-operation of all the members.

Mr. DURYEE, from the Committee on the Fire Proof Building, reported verbally that no further progress had been made in the collection of funds. That it was satisfactory to know that the site for the building had been secured and paid for, and as the amount thus far collected had been drawn principally from gentlemen in Newark and its vicinity, it was hoped that those residing in other parts of the State would now be induced to contribute that the enterprise might go on, and the historical treasures of the Society be placed in safety.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Nominations, reported favorably upon a number of gentlemen, whose names were submitted at the last meeting who were all duly elected, and other nominations received.

The special business requiring the attention of the members,—the proposed change in the By-Laws relative to the place where the Annual meeting should be held, of which notice was given at the January meeting,—was then taken up; but in the absence of the Hon. WILLIAM P. ROBESON, who proposed the change, and from the desire expressed by several members for its postponement, the subject was laid over until the next annual meeting. A long and irregular debate preceded this decision, in which the Chair, Judge Duer, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Mr. Sherman, the President, Messrs. Whitehead, Morris, Gifford, and others, participated.

On motion of Dr. MURRAY, it was

Resolved, That the Librarian be requested to prepare a list of the drawings and papers of Robert Fulton, in the possession of the Society, with such remarks and explanations appended as he may deem advisable.

In view of the difficulty experienced in getting the wishes of the Society carried out respecting Monumental Inscriptions in consequence of members not being specially authorized to make the examinations, it was, on motion of Mr. WHITEHEAD,

Resolved, That Messrs. Daniel B. Ryall, of Freehold, Thos. J. Stryker, of Trenton, Richard S. Field, of Princeton, John Rodgers, of Burlington, S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, Revs. Drs. Davidson, of New Brunswick, and Murray, of Elizabethtown, Rev. J. F. Tuttle, of Rockaway, and the Rev. A. B. Paterson, of Salem, be requested to serve as Chairman of Committees, to be by them organized in their respective places of residence, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be necessary to preserve for the Society the information obtainable from inscriptions remaining upon monuments in neighboring cemeteries, bearing date prior to the present century, or of a later period if it is thought advisable.

Mr. CONGAR submitted an inquiry as to the origin of the old coins of New Jersey familiarly known as the "horse head coppers," as no authority could be found for their issue in any act of the Legislature.

Dr. LEWIS CONDUCT replied that it was thought they were coined upon individual responsibility at a house near Morristown, and promised to obtain more definite information.

Mr. HAYES presented in behalf of Mr. DAVID DEMAREST, an old stone corn mill, such as was used by the early settlers, which was thought to have been used in Bergen County 200 years or more.

Mr. JOHN ROGERS presented an autograph letter from Titus Livie, English Commissary of Prisoners in New York, dated March 12th, 1778, addressed to Elias Boudinot, of New Jersey, who held the same office in the American cause, proposing the exchange of Capt. Manley, of the Hancock, for the English Captain Furneaux, of the Syren; and one from the English Commissary Loring, at Philadelphia to the same gentleman, dated March 20th, 1778, enclosing an order for the exchange of Lieut. Col. Ethan Allen for Lieut. Col. Campbell, of 71st Regiment.

The Corresponding Secretary presented in behalf of A. M. McIlvaine, Esq., of Newportville, Bucks Co., Penn., a manuscript of sixty-four pages, entitled—

"A short acco't of the Discovery, Settlements and Grants of New Jersey under which the Proprietors hold, and also the Grants that have occasioned the several Riots and Disturbances therein, almost from the first settlement thereof; the matters whereof have been chiefly collected from Record."

The author's name is not known, but it was found among the papers of the late Wm. Roiman, of Bucks County, Penn., and was probably written between 1747 and 1760. It is an unfinished sketch, and although it contains nothing which is not now to be found in print, it is an interesting memorial, indicating some intention to write a history of the province prior in date to that of Smith's.

He also presented, in behalf of Mr. ALFRED H. ROGERS, a lithographed portrait of the President of the Society, ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, which, on motion of Dr. MURRAY, was directed to be framed under the supervision of the Librarian and hung in the Hall of the Society.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the September meeting of the Society be held on such day and at such place as the Executive Committee may appoint.

A paper was then read by Rev. ROBERT DAVIDSON, D. D., of New Brunswick, on "The establishment of the early Roman Catholic Missions in California, and their subsequent history, down to the transfer of the country to the United States."*

GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq., of Brooklyn, read a paper giving "An account of the British Prison Ships during the Revolution, and the sufferings of those confined on board of them in Wallabout bay, New York.

Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD read a biographical sketch of Gov. Robert Hunter, Governor of New York and New Jersey from 1709 to 1719.

The thanks of the Society were, on motion, returned to these gentlemen and copies of their respective papers requested.*

The Society then adjourned, and subsequently most of the members partook of dinner together at the Metropolitan Hotel, at which appropriate remarks were made on introducing or in response to the toasts that were offered by Mr. Taylor, Rev. Drs. Murray and Stearns, Judge Duer, Messrs. Hayes, Whitehead, and Frelinghuysen.

* Dr. Davidson's Paper has since been printed in the Presbyterian Magazine for June, 1854. Published in Philadelphia.

Donations,

ANNOUNCED MAY 17TH, 1855.

From the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—The History of an expedition against Fort Du Quesne in 1754; under Major General Braddock. Edited from the Original Manuscripts; by Winthrop Sargent.

The History of Mason & Dixon's line; by John H. B. Latrobe, of Maryland.

From the Maryland Historical Society—A Sketch of the Life of Benjamin Banneker: by S. Norris; of Martin Behaim, German Astronomer and Cosmographer of the times of Columbus: by John G. Morris, D. D.; and Remarks on the African Slave Trade in Jamaica—papers read before the Society.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society—Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. II. Fourth Series.

From the State of New York—Journal and Documents of the Senate; and Journal and Documents of the Assembly; with the Laws of the State of New York, of the 77th Session of the Legislature—11 volumes.; and Documents relative to the Colonial History of New York—procured in England, Holland and France: by J. R. Broadhead, Esq. Vol. IV.

From the State of New Jersey—Minutes and Journal of the Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey, with Documents and Appendix, for 1854.

From the State of Pennsylvania—Report of the State Librarian, to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with a Catalogue of Books, for 1854.

From the Newark Wesleyan Institute—The College of New Jersey, and Harvard University. Reports and Catalogues.

From S. G. Drake, Esq., Boston—No. 2—Vol. IX—of The New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal.

From Jas. S. Loring, Esq., Boston—Gov. Gardener's Address before the Legislature of Massachusetts, Jan. 9th, 1855; a Sermon delivered before the same Legislature on Jan. 3d, 1855, by S. K. Lathrop, D. D.; Circular of the Boston Submarine and Wrecking Co., Nov. 1854; and Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board of Education, with the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Board. Boston, 1855.

From the Hon. Wm. Wright—A Statistical view of the United States, being a Compendum of the Seventh Census, with comparative Tables and Notes; Andrew's Report on the Trade and Commerce of the British North American Colonies; Foster and Whitney's Report on the Geology of the Lake Superior Land District—Part 2d—with Maps; and Correspondence relative to the Naval Expedition to Japan.

From the Superintendent of the Coast Survey—Report showing the Progress of the Survey during the year 1853.

From the National Observatory, Washington—Reports and Charts of the Cruise of the U. S. Brig Dolphin.

From the several Authors—The Slave Trade, Domestic and Foreign—Why it exists and how it may be extinguished; The Past, The Present, and the Future; and Principles of Political Economy—Part 1, 2 and 3; by H. C. Carey.

A History of the Presbyterian Church, Madison, N. J.: A Discourse by Samuel L. Tuttle, Pastor of the Church, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 23d, 1854.

Historical Discourses relating to the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J.; by Jonathan F. Stearns, Pastor of the Church.

An Address in Commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of Lancaster, Massachusetts; by Joseph Willard.

Catalogue of the First Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; by Royal R. Hinman, Esq.

A History of the Town of Union, in the County of Lincoln, Maine, to the middle of the Nineteenth Century, with a Family Register of the Settlers before the year 1800, and their descendants; by John Langdon Sibley.

From the Associations—Twentieth Annual Report of Young Men's Mercantile Association, Cincinnati; and Thirty Fourth Annual Report of Mercantile Library Association, in the City of New York.

From Silas Ford, Esq.—A Specimen of Crushed Quartz from the Grass Valley Mines; and Cinnabar, or Quicksilver Ore from the Alameda Mines California.

From the Publisher—Cherokee Almanac for 1855.

From the Publishers—The Sentinel of Freedom from July 1852 to June 1854; and the Newark Daily Advertiser for the year 1854. 3 volumes, bound.

Members Elected

MAY 17TH, 1855.

RESIDENT MEMBERS.

Horace N. Congar, *Newark,*

Wm. Kitchell, M. D., *Newark,*

Moses R. King, *Newark,*

Nehemiah Perry, *Newark.*

John Kennedy, *Belleville,*

John Morrison, *Newark,*

Caleb H. Shipman, *Newark.*

CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

Israel Russel, *New York.*

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Lewis M. Rutherford, *New York,*

Mrs. Helen Stuyvesant, *New York.*

SELECTIONS FROM THE

Correspondence of William Alexander, Earl of Stirling,

MAJOR GENERAL DURING THE REVOLUTION.

(Concluded from p. 116, of this Vol.)

William Livingston to the Earl of Stirling.

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 7th, 1770.

MY LORD—In the case of Lewis Morris against Peter Van Brugh Livingston, the Chancellor gave his decree last Thursday in favor of the former. If your Lordship is inclined to appeal from the decree, it is absolutely necessary for you to be at New York for that purpose without delay. And if you acquiesce in it, it will also be necessary for you to be there to raise the money to satisfy the decree, as the defendant has it not, and if he had it would be unreasonable he should pay it, as your Lordship has had the money, and the affair is your own. I would only further inform your Lordship that the defendant does not feel himself obliged to appeal at his own expense, as he is not indemnified beyond the decree already passed, but will on further security, given by your Lordship for that purpose, suffer your Lordship to use his name to carry on the appeal to effect; but without this, he is determined to suffer this decree to be carried into execution against him, of which he desires me to notify your Lordship, as I now do by express. I am, &c.

Lord Stirling to Hendrick Fisher.

MORRIS, November 28th, 1775.

SIR—I have this day received two companies of my regiment raised at this place, which, by order of the Continental Congress, I have put under order of march for a very consequential purpose, which you well know admits of no delay. In these two companies, I find there is a deficiency of one hundred and thirteen arms. They are to be had in this County, provided money is ready to be paid for them; and as you have twenty-five hundred dollars in your hands of Continental money for this purpose, I

must desire that you will pay to Captain Silas Howell, whom I send express for that purpose, eleven hundred and thirty dollars, for which, the men who receive those arms will be put under stoppages of two dollars a month in the Commissary's hands, to repay this advance.

I am well informed that there are about seventy very good arms, with accoutrements, at Hackensack, which I mentioned to the Committee of Safety. It is absolutely necessary that we should have them; and if you will find the money to pay for them, I will see that they are forthcoming. This must be done immediately, or the service suffers. I am &c.

George Washington to the Earl of Stirling.

May 11th, 1778.

MY LORD—I have received your letter of yesterday. I had no particular person in view, when I issued the order respecting the slow progress of the works; at the same time, I acknowledge that I am exceedingly mortified at seeing and beholding the delay of them; whether unavoidable or not, I do not undertake to determine.

Colonels Brearley and Barber inform me that the officers of their regiments are now ready to take the oaths, and as there is some little boggle in this matter in other corps, I must beg your Lordship to administer them without delay, as it will be a good example to others. I am &c.

James Lovell to the same.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8th, —

DEAR SIR—If yours of the 25th ultimo, is really a fourth, one has been intercepted; for I have received only those which I have before acknowledged, of the 19th of April, and the 11th of May. I have but little expectation that this will come fairly to your hands; therefore, I here insert a curse for the dirty scoundrel who shall be guilty of opening it.

I am sorry that I did not press you in my last to keep yourself easy till you could be called away from the Northward with honour, upon some occasion which must soon offer. I wish Boston was, at present, such a post of honor as to meet your acceptance. But without some more certain danger, and a number of troops of some figure, I cannot think it worthy of you. As danger is talked of in your quarter, I doubt not your presence will be most agreeable to the Commander of the Department. It is understood here that you have no objection to his residing with the army where you are; but you do not like to be controlled by a Senior at a distance from the field of danger. I can only say at large, I hope the army at Ty will not be ruined by any misunderstandings of the leaders.

I am writing to you before the post arrives; I expect much fret when he delivers what is now on the road from you. I have lost more flesh by the devilish arrangement than I shall recover again this season. I do not, however wish *myself* under ground, nor *you*.

If you should receive this anywhere on the other side of the Jerseys, I beg you will speedily give me one line in return.

The Governor of New Orleans is ready to do us every kind service. He will not allow harbour to British vessels; but gives Spanish papers to all the Colony Traders bound up the Mississippi, to secure them from a Sloop of War cruising in his neighborhood: and he offers aid even to cash, if we make any expedition that way. I am, &c.

MEMORANDA OF LORD STIRLING.

October 15th, 1778. Arrived at Elizabethtown.

Monday, October 19th. At Amboy. Fleet going down.

Tuesday, " 20th. At Newark. Fleet sailed, 150. Admiral Byron sailed the day before with 15 of the line.

November 1st. 28 sail went to Sea, and returned in the evening, the wind coming from the South.

" 2d. A Storm. They remained.

" 3d. 86 sail dropped down to the Hook, having on board Gen'l Grant, and 10 Regts. The whole sailed (169) in the evening.

" 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th. Wind at W. and N.W., fresh.

" 11th. A violent storm, at S. E.

" 12th. Another fleet fell down to the Hook.

" 13th. Wind S. A large ship came in dismasted, and proceeded to New York. At night, a violent gale at S. E. Wrote to General Washington and Congress.

" 14th. Wind fresh. W. N. W. The fleet remains. The fleet gone down are 81 Transports, the Vigilant and 8 Gallies, having on board the whole of the 71st, Allen's; 2 Regts. of Delancey's; 5 Co's. of 33d; 2 Battallions of Hessians; another detachment of British. In the whole, 4,000.

No large ship left but the Ardent. The ship dismasted and a large two-decker, also dismasted, went up yesterday.

On the Island, Barton's, Buskirks, 37th, 2 Co's Artillery, 2 Batts. Hessians.

" 15th. Wind at N. W., fresh. Wrote to Gen'l W. and Congress. Howel says two more ships, dismasted, came in; one a 40. Lyell says, fleet still at Sandy Hook.

" 16th. In the evening fleet weighed, and went up to the watering place.

" 17th. Wrote to G. W. and C. 19th, again to G. W.

" 18th. Sent order to Spencer and Morgan.

" 20th. The fleet remains at the watering place, taking in water.

" 21st. Wrote again to G. W. and C. 7 of the Store Ships taken, bound to Quebec. 71st landing on Staten Island. — (a spy) with the above circumstances. In the evening received President's (of Congress) letter of the 18th.

" 22d. Received G. W.'s letter of the 21st.

November 23d. Received the President's letter of the 21st.

" 27th. Fleet sailed. Wrote to G. W. Arrived a large Frigate. dismasted.

" 28th. Wrote to Congress and G. W. Wind, S. W., fresh.

" 29th. Wrote to G. W. and Congress. Wind, S. W.

" 30th. Wrote to Do. and Do. Wind at N. E., stormy.

December 2d. Gen'l Washinnton arrived at Elizabethtown.

" 3d. At Night, heard of a fleet going up Hudson's River.

" 4th. At 5 A. M. set out, went to Hackensack; then to Paramus.

" 5th. Set out for Kakgate, and returned to Paramas, finding the enemy were returned without effecting anything.

" 7th. Returned to Elizabethtown.

" 10th. G. W. went to Middlebrook.

" 12th. I went to Middlebrook.

" 14th. Another fleet assembling near the watering place, said to be for Jamaica. About 40 sail.

" 24th. A violent snow storm—the wind N. E. 21 ships of the above fleet stranded on Staten Island—three foundered in the Bay.

" 28th. A fleet of about 60 sail, under convoy of the Monmouth, with Jury-masts, and two frigates, said to be for England.

" 30th. Another fleet of about 50 sail, under convoy of the Emerald; said to be for the West Indies,

January 1st. Report in New York that the Cork fleet is fallen in with Count D'Estaing, and all taken but one arrived at Rhode Island.

The Somerset was cast on shore near Cape Cod, on the 2d Nov.

Count D'Estaing sailed from Boston the 4th Nov., in the morning.

A Capital, dismasted, arrived at Rhode Island, about 20th Nov.

Admiral Byron must have arrived there with the remainder, about 10th or 12th, and sailed again about 11th Dec.

The Albion, 74, is put into Lisbon, dismasted. She also was of Byron's fleet, and separated soon after they left England.

Of Frigates, several have been dismasted, and got into New York and Rhode Island.

The Roebuck with the Comm'rs sailed about 27th Nov.

By Rivington's paper of 4th January, it appears that troops arrived at Bermuda 2d Nov.

In a paper of the 27th, it is said the Hessians and Bayard's Corps are arrived at Halifax.

22d Dec'r Gen'l Washington, went to Philada.

February 4th. He returned.

" 25th. The enemy attempted to surprise Gen'l Maxwell at Elizabethtown.

George Washington to the Earl of Stirling.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MIDDLEBROOK, May 25th, 1779.

MY LORD—Your letter of yesterday, enclosing a plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, came to my hands this morning. Communications of this kind are always pleasing to me, because it is my earnest wish to avail myself of every useful hint, and to have my own opinion strengthened by the concurrence of others; but where circumstances are either not well known, or not duly balanced, a plan may appear very well in theory, which would fail in practice.

The plan your Lordship has sketched out contains many valuable thoughts—not new to me—but subject to a variety of embarrassing considerations, among which the relative strength of the two armies, the call upon me for men, (or rather, the impossibility of centering what we have,) and difficulty of drawing out militia,—are not the smallest. Besides these, the combining a naval force—dispersed we [know] not whither—subject to no one head—and to be obtained (if to be had at all)—by application to a variety of powers; with a weak land force, whose (?) success must depend on secrecy and despatch, does not promise much. However, as you very justly observe, circumstances will at one time warrant an enterprise, which prudence would reprobate most severely at another. Every project, therefore, not fundamentally wrong, is worthy attention. For your thoughts on this occasion, you have my sincere thanks; and wish you to offer them with the same freedom and candour upon every other.

From correspondent accounts, I am left without a doubt of the enemy's having concentrated their force (that at Rhode Island excepted,) at New York and its vicinity; that they have collected their boats; and that everything indicates a capital movement very shortly. With very great esteem and regard, I am, &c.

The same to the same.

June, 8d, 1779.

MY LORD—The enemy have landed at King's Ferry:—are in such force and seem to have such capital objects in view, that I must move my whole strength towards the North River. I shall therefore despatch with your Lordship's coming down on the business we talked of, respecting Staten Island, as I wish you to be with your Division as soon as possible. I expect to leave this place to-day, myself—if there is a possibility. Nothing is amiss with us on the North River, and the troops in good spirits there. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

WEST POINT, July 24th, '79.

MY LORD—Having received intelligence, (though not in so precise a manner as I could wish)—of a pretty considerable embarkation at Dobb's

Ferry, and that the Transports that received the troops had fallen down the River, I think it advisable that your Division should remove to Sufferns.

By the time you reach that place, some further information of the expediency of your remaining there or advancing to Pompton, etc. The latter is to take place upon well grounded information, or strong appearances of the enemy's operating in the Jerseys;—in which case, or rather actual invasion—the force of the country is to be called out—agreeably to the plan already fixed with the Governor, and the Militia Officers of that State.

I have ordered Captain Bedkin with his troop of horse, to join your Division, being persuaded that your Lordship will not permit them to be used improperly—contrary practice has worn down our horse, and dismounted more than half the Dragoons.

I need not recommend vigilance, because I am sure your Lordship's caution and prudence will see the necessity of it, and will use the means to guard against surprise. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

WEST POINT, July 25th, 1779.

MY LORD—My letter of yesterday has, no doubt, reached you before this. To it I refer; I have only to add, that it is my wish, that the division should not be moved beyond Sufferns till further orders, except in the cases mentioned in my last.

As the enemy are in respectable force at Stoney Point, and may wish for an opportunity to retaliate, your line of march through the clove should be conducted with much caution; I therefore advise a light regiment or two, to lay upon the road from Jerseys to Haverstraw (pretty well advanced) till your baggage arrives at Slott's, and then to join by the nearest route. This will effectually secure your left flank, and be the best guard to your baggage. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

WEST POINT, Oct. 4th, 1779.

MY LORD—By advices which I have just received from Congress, I have no doubt of the French fleet (under Count D'Estaing) coming this way, and that it will appear in these seas immediately. The prospect of preventing the retreat of the garrisons of Stoney and Verplank's Point (so far as it is to be effected by a land operation) again revives upon probable ground and I am to request your Lordship will concert with General Wayne, the proper means; having regard to a relative position to this post, and the certainty of forming a junction with the troops at it, in case the enemy (contrary to expectation) should move in force from below. With great regard and esteem, I am, &c.

The same to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, Thursday }
Evening 18th January, 1780. }

MY LORD—I have received yours by Colonel Stewart. Upon your letter and his representations, I shall direct the whole of the detachment which is to move to-morrow, to proceed directly to join the main body. Should the severity of the weather continue, and your information of the numbers, situation and circumstances of the enemy make it probable that an attempt upon them, openly, will succeed, I leave it to you Lordship and the principal officers to carry the matter into execution in such manner as you shall judge proper. If you determine upon the attack, I do not think you should lose a moment after the troops are assembled, because, in my opinion, our success depends, in great measure upon the weather, which in its present state would alone bring men to terms in a short time. I scarce need recommend to your Lordship an attention to the North river. I do not apprehend much danger from that quarter, but we do not know what men may attempt for the relief of so valuable a detachment as that upon Staten Island. I shall direct the artillery to move as early as possible to-morrow. If you make the descent openly, and in the face of the enemy, you may probably have occasion for it. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, 14th Jan., 1780.

MY LORD—I have directed Lt. Colonel De Hart, with a detachment of 250 men, to move from Paramus to Newark, and send parties of observation from thence to Bergen—to watch the motions of the enemy upon the North River, and at Paulus Hook. He will communicate with your Lordship by way of Elizabethtown, and is directed to receive any command from you. The detachment will move from hence as soon as the sleds, which are coming in, are collected.

I have reason to believe that many of the inhabitants, suspecting that something is in agitation, are preparing to go upon the Island with intent to plunder. Everything of this kind should be prohibited as far as possible. If any of the Militia will embody themselves regularly, and put themselves under your Lordship's command, and share the fatigues of the soldiers, I think they should be encouraged in such case, and be admitted to an equal share with the continental troops, of whatever shall be brought off by authority.

I have furnished the party that march this morning, with woollen caps and mitts, and shall send down a parcel for those below. I think it will be advisable when you get upon the Island, to let the inhabitants know that such as are found in arms must expect to be treated as enemies, and their effects given up as plunder. I would be understood to hold out this by way of threat, rather than put it in execution as to taking their effects. Such as are found in arms must be brought off as prisoners of war.

A central position to the three posts on the Island will no doubt be thought most eligible,—that the garrisons may afford ne relief to each other, or have any communication. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, January 28th, 1780.

MY LORD—The present condition of the ice opening an easy communication to all parts of the enemy, and thereby affording them occasions to make attempts on such of the officers of the army as may be most remote from its protection. This, with other reasons which must occur to your Lordship, induces me to request that you will as soon as possible choose such quarters as may give perfect security in this respect. When the ice breaks I would flatter myself your Lordship will have an opportunity of returning to your present quarters. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, March 22d, 1780.

MY LORD—Inclosed you will find an extract of a letter which I received yesterday from Governor Livingston, with twelve copies of the Act for recruiting the number of men therein mentioned. You will be pleased, in consequence of the Governor's request, immediately to order so many officers as can be possibly be spared from the Jersey line, to go upon the recruiting service, selecting such as are best acquainted with that duty, and who are supposed to have influence in the respective counties. The words of the act are confined to "able-bodied and effective men," but I wish your Lordship to draw a set of additional instructions for the recruiting officers, directing them not to enlist under the above description, any deserters from the enemy; and letting them know, in very explicit terms, that the recruits will upon their arrival in camp, be inspected by the Inspector-General or one of the sub-Inspectors, and if they shall be found ruptured, or in any way unsound—too old, or too young for the service, or in any manner unqualified for soldiers, that they shall be accountable, notwithstanding they shall have been passed by the County Muster-Master appointed by the Act. I think this caution necessary, because it would not be a difficult matter to impose an improper man upon a gentleman in the country not well acquainted with, or not very attentive to military matters.

You will be pleased further to direct the officers to send forward their recruits to camp in squads of five or six, as they obtain them: for which purpose each officer should take with him a non-commissioned officer, and one or two trusty men to perform that duty—well-dressed and well-looking men should be selected.

Your Lordship will observe by the Act, that a bounty of one thousand dollars* is to be paid to each recruit enlisting for the war, exclusive of the

*In Continental money—then greatly depreciated.

Continental bounty and emoluments; but, that there may be no misconception or deception by the officers, or on the part of the men, you are clearly to express in the additional recruiting instructions, that the continental bounty and emoluments only extend to clothing, land, and such other benefits as may hereafter be allowed to soldiers serving during the war,—in short, that one thousand dollars is the whole bounty in money which they are to expect. And the officer is to be informed that the two hundred dollars bounty, allowed to him for each recruit, is to include, and to be considered by him as a compensation for his trouble and expense.

Officers of Militia are, under this Act, allowed to recruit men; and it is therefore necessary that they should be apprised of the bounty in money. The best way, in my opinion, for communicating this, is for the continental officers, upon their arrival in the several counties, to shew their instructions to the County Muster-Masters, and County Pay-Masters, and request them to communicate the substance of them to the officers of the Militia.

I shall be obliged by your Lordship's favoring me with a copy of the instructions which you deliver to the officers, that I may file them with my papers. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, May 18th, 1780.

MY LORD—Colonel Craig of the 8d Pennsylvania Regiment, has laid before me a copy of a Division Court Martial, held by your order, upon Joseph English for deserting from that Regiment and enlisting in Colonel Livingston's. I observe that your Lordship has disapproved the sentence, (which has found the prisoner guilty, and ordered him to return to his former Regiment,) upon a presumption that no soldiers were enlisted for the war in 1776. By this, I imagine your Lordship to be unacquainted with a circumstance by which the enlistment of a great number of the Pennsylvania troops depends. Commissioners were sent from Pennsylvania to Ticonderoga—to arrange their officers upon the new establishment, and to re-engage as many of the soldiers as possible for the war—which was the term then fixed upon, tho' it was afterwards unhappily altered. English, Col. Craig informs me, was among those re-enlisted, but being left sick at Albany, as appears from old muster-rolls, he enlisted into Livingston's. From the foregoing state of facts, your Lordship will, I am convinced, see the propriety and necessity of ordering the man to join Colonel Craig's. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, May 19th, 1780.

MY LORD—You will perceive by the inclosed letter from General Maxwell, that there is a great diversity of opinions respecting the proper position of the Brigade. I would ride down myself and view the different grounds

but I am engaged in business with the Committee of Congress. I would therefore, wish your Lordship to go down again in the morning with Captain Rochefontaine, and ultimately determine the matter. You are to keep two things in view; a position that will cover the country, for which the Brigade was sent down, and a proper regard to its own security—either from surprise or open attack. The people seem so exceedingly desirous of having it near Elizabethtown, that I would gratify them as far as prudence would possibly admit. They cannot remain in the neighborhood of the town without works of some kind, and yet, from the uncertainty of their stay, it does not appear worth while to throw up any of much cost or labor, or to destroy private property for the sake of a particular position. This must be the case, if the one generally approved be fixed upon. It is an orchard of Mr. DeHart's. Something should be determined speedily, for the troops in the present unsettled situation, are neither safe, nor answering the purposes for which they were sent down. I am, &c.

P. S. I have instructed General Maxwell on the subject of the person taken carrying deserters from us to the enemy.

The same to the same.

June 8th, 1780—*Sunset.*

MR LORD—I am now at the Connecticut Farms' Meeting-house, where the head of one of our columns is advanced. The troops are halted and will lie on their arms to-night, to act as occasion may require. If the enemy begin to cross over to Staten Island, and you are *well and clearly* ascertained of the fact, and that they mean to continue passing—the troops, on your informing me, of it, or such part as may be deemed necessary for the purpose, will be put in motion; but, as I have already observed, I wish the matter with respect to the enemy's passing to be well understood, and not to be taken upon light grounds; as, otherwise, our moving might lead to very serious consequences.

And while I am speaking about the enemy's crossing, I think it necessary to request your Lordship's equal attention that they do not move against us without the earliest advices,—which is an object they may have still in view, and which they may, notwithstanding appearances to cross, endeavor to carry into execution. It will be essential that good sentries or patrols should be kept on your left for this purpose,—and some horsemen or trusty persons should, also, be kept at Halsted's point, lest they should after embarking make a landing there or at some other place in its vicinity, and advance from thence.

I shall be found at a house where the roads fork on this side Springfield.

It will be best to withdraw the troops which are advanced, a little in the rear of the town, where they will be secure, as you and General Schuyler proposed. I am, &c.

P. S. The house I stay at is Mr. Whitehead's.

Barbe Marbois* to the same.

I present my respectful compliments to milord Stirling, and desire he will be so kind as to take care of the two letters for Mr. Livingston and Mr. Duer, and to forward them by the safest opportunity.

I wish a good and happy journey to his Lordship, and to be informed of his safe arrival.

The Minister† desires his best compliments to milord, and is sorry he had so few occasions of shewing him *his* respects and attention during the short residence that the General has made here. We wish he could persuade Mr. Duer and Lady Kitty to come at Philadelphia for the latter part of the winter.

January 29th, 1781.

George Washington to the same.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DOBB'S FERRY, July 14th, 1781.

MY LORD—While I am with the detachment of the Army below, you will remain in command here. Your principal attention will be paid to the good order of the camp, and the security of the baggage and stores left in it. There will be no need of advanced pickets, as you will be fully covered in front. The camp-guard should be vigilant; and the officers commanding them see that the men are not permitted to straggle, or to plunder the baggage of the officers or soldiers.

The greatest harmony having hitherto subsisted between the French and American soldiers, your Lordship will be particularly careful to see that it is not interrupted by any act of imprudence on our part, and as Major-General the Baron de Vroinenel—who will command the French line, is older in commission than your Lordship, you will take the parole and countersign from him daily.

It is scarcely probable that the enemy will make any attempt upon this camp while so respectable a force is near their own lines;—should they do so, it must be by water. The officers commanding the water guard will communicate any movement to Colonel Groaton at Dobb's Ferry, who will give immediate intelligence to you—which you will of course transmit to Baron Vroinenel.

The party at Dobb's Ferry being for the purpose of erecting a work there, are not to be withdrawn for camp duties. I am, &c.

* Then Secretary to the French Legation—afterwards distinguished as one of the moderate party in the French Revolution—and President of the Council of Ancients under the Constitution of 1795.

† The Chevalier de la Luzerne.

William Paterson to the same.

RARITAN, 23d September, 1781.

MY LORD—I was near two weeks at Princeton, where the Legislature sat in June last, and had opportunity of conversing with several of the members. I soon found that *that* was not the season to urge your business; for all their time and attention was occupied in money matters, and in reducing their finances to some order and stability. As pressing a point at an improper moment always does hurt, and very frequently proves ruinous, I judged it most prudent to let business sleep for that time, and not to call it forth until a coincidence of lucky circumstances should direct. Another reason, indeed, operated powerfully with me, and would, perhaps, have induced me to defer it even if the Legislature had been disposed to take it up. Your Lordship was absent, and I know well the force and efficacy of a personal application in matters of this kind; and, therefore, did not think it advisable to proceed upon the Memorial without having them enforced by your Lordship's presence.

Your Lordship's letter respecting the depreciation of your pay, did not reach me until I had returned to Princeton. I gave it with the account to Honorable Mr. Stevens, who, on returning it, informed me that he was not able to do anything with it, for the Legislature did not know of such an Act of Congress as was referred to in your letter.

A few days before the present sitting of the Legislature, I was laid up with a fever which confined me to my room. I should not have solicited them upon your Lordship's business, partly for the reason already mentioned and partly because their term of office will soon expire. In all probability they will not be together more than eight or ten days, during which they will have the far greater part of the officers of Government to elect; this, I imagine, will be the bulk of their business. The election of representatives will come on the second Tuesday of next month, and the new Legislature will convene on the fourth Tuesday of the same. Their first sitting is generally long; they seldom rise before Christmas. If the operations of the army will admit, your Lordship should attend the Legislature at their next sitting, and urge them to decide upon your business, or at least put it in a train for that purpose.

I expect that your Lordship will do me the honour of calling upon me in your way down. It will add to my happiness to serve your Lordship on this, or any other occasion. I am, &c.

The Earl of Stirling to Brigadier-General Van Rensselaer.

ALBANY, Oct. 25th, 1781.

SIR:—By intelligence received this day, the enemy are advancing both from the Northward and Westward, and accounts say are within eight miles of Schenectady. I must request you immediately to turn out your brigade of Militia, and march, with as much rapidity as possible, to this city. I

wish them to bring, at least, six days provision with them; our stores, I fear will be short, and unless they bring with them several days provision, they may want sooner than the situation of the enemy will admit of their returning. I beg you will suffer no delay in marching as soon as possible. I am, &c.

George Washington to the Earl of Stirling.

PHILADELPHIA, 30th Nov., 1781.

MY LORD—I have had the pleasure to receive your Lordship's favor of the 20th, inclosing your correspondence with Colonel St. Leger.

I thank you, my Lord, most sincerely for your congratulations on the late success in Virginia—an event, which if properly improved by the States, I should hope might be attended with the happy consequences you are pleased to enumerate. My fear is, that from an overrating this success, a spirit of relaxation will take place in our measures; which, should it be the case, will prove very prejudicial to our future operations or negotiations, and may serve to protract a war already too long continued.

I am extremely pleased, my Lord, to find that the Military operations in the Northern District, under your directions, have been attended with such happy success—the consequences, I think, cannot fail to be very important. I am, &c.

The same to the same.

TUESDAY EVENING.

MY LORD—When your Lordship proposed meeting at General Knox's quarters to deliberate upon the subject of my propositions, I readily assented without attending closely to the matter, or considering how far it accorded with my ideas and views; I therefore—as it is by no means my intention to have the collective opinion of the officers upon the points mentioned—wish the meeting might be avoided, and that each gentleman would give me his sentiments separately in writing, that I may compare one with the other—weigh and digest the whole, and take my measures accordingly.

Not knowing whether your Lordship really did appoint the meeting, or not, I now enquire, begging at the same time, that it may not be held, for the reason before mentioned, and others I could give your Lordship. I am, &c.

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